

University of Montana

ScholarWorks at University of Montana

Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, &
Professional Papers

Graduate School

2001

Lynx: A morphological analysis and translation of Dorothy Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene narrative

Shannon T. Bischoff
The University of Montana

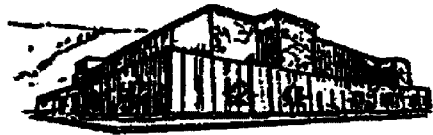
Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd>

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Bischoff, Shannon T., "Lynx: A morphological analysis and translation of Dorothy Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene narrative" (2001). *Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, & Professional Papers*. 8275.
<https://scholarworks.umt.edu/etd/8275>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Graduate School at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in Graduate Student Theses, Dissertations, & Professional Papers by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact scholarworks@mso.umt.edu.



**Maureen and Mike
MANSFIELD LIBRARY**

The University of
Montana

Permission is granted by the author to reproduce this material in its entirety, provided that this material is used for scholarly purposes and is properly cited in published works and reports.

****Please check "Yes" or "No" and provide signature****

Yes, I grant permission ✓

No, I do not grant permission

Author's Signature: Shannon T. Buehler

Date: 20 DEC '01

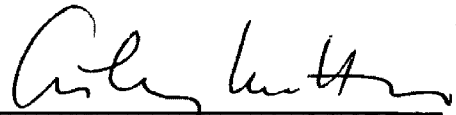
Any copying for commercial purposes or financial gain may be undertaken only with the author's explicit consent.

Lynx:
A Morphological Analysis
and
Translation of
Dorothy Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene Narrative

by
S. T. Bischoff
B.A., University of Alaska, Anchorage, 1986

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Masters of Arts
The University of Montana
2001

Approved by:



Chairperson



Dean, Graduate School

1 - 2 - 02

Date

UMI Number: EP39076

All rights reserved

INFORMATION TO ALL USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



UMI EP39076

Published by ProQuest LLC (2013). Copyright in the Dissertation held by the Author.

Microform Edition © ProQuest LLC.

All rights reserved. This work is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code



ProQuest LLC.
789 East Eisenhower Parkway
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106 - 1346

***Lynx*: a Morphological Analysis and Translation of Dorothy Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene Narrative**

Director: Dr. Anthony Mattina 

"Lynx" is one of several Coeur d'Alene narratives recorded by Gladys Reichard during the summers of 1927 and 1929. Reichard, a linguist and professor at Barnard College, spent the two summers on the Coeur d'Alene reservation collecting grammatical material and narratives. Reichard recorded two versions of Lynx while on the reservation in eastern Idaho. The version presented here is that told by Dorothy Nicodemus, one of Reichard's two primary narrators.

Reichard's work culminated in the publishing of a grammar, a word list, and the publication of the English translations of the narratives collected. The English translations were published in 1947, as the *American Folklore Society Memoir* titled *An Analysis of Coeur d'Alene Mythology*.

The analysis consists of an interlinearization of the text, with morpheme, gloss, and English translation lines added. All identified morphemes are catalogued in a glossary.

The interlinearization is preceded by an introduction, a grammatical sketch of Coeur d'Alene, English translations of Lynx, and facsimiles of Reichard's manuscripts. Two appendices follow the glossary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First I would like to thank the members of my committee: Dr. Anthony Mattina, Dr. O. W. Rolfe, and Dr. Irene Applebaum. I am indebted to my advisor and coach Dr. Anthony Mattina, for his guidance and remarkable patience. I am also indebted to my colleagues John D. Stephens, Ian Clayton, Julie Pilling, and Stephan A. Jenczewski. Stephens' and Clayton's support and encouragement was much appreciated. Stephens' knowledge of translation theory was invaluable -- as was Piling's knowledge of Coeur d'Alene. Jenczewski's preliminary work on sections of Lynx was of great help. I would also like to thank Dr. Deirdre Black and Dr. Nancy Mattina, my teachers. E. H. Bottoms' support and encouragement is also due a considerable thanks.

Finally I would like to thank Takae.

PREFACE

The purpose of this project is to present Gladys Reichard's manuscripts of Dorothy Nicodemus' Narrative *Lynx*, in one text -- in an effort to preserve her work and the Coeur d'Alene language. The focus of this thesis is the interlinearization of Dorothy Nicodemus' narrative *Lynx*, as recorded by Gladys Reichard in the late 1920's. The thesis is organized as follows: a list of abbreviations and symbols used in this thesis; an introductory chapter; a second chapter containing a brief grammatical sketch of Coeur d'Alene; a third chapter containing Reichard's continuous translation of *Lynx* beside a line by line translation of the original Coeur d'Alene text; a fourth chapter containing *Lynx* in Reichard's notebook; a fifth chapter containing *Lynx* in Reichard's monolingual typescript; a sixth chapter containing Reichard's interlinear typescript of *Lynx*; a seventh chapter comprised of the transliteration and analysis of the interlinearized text; a glossary; an appendix of Reichard's annotations of forms found in *Lynx*; an appendix explaining differences between Reichard's typed manuscript of *Lynx* and my line of Coeur d'Alene text offered in the interlinearization.

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
PREFACE	iv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vi
LIST OF SYMBOLS	vii
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	viii
CHAPTER	
I Introduction	1
II Grammatical Sketch of Coeur d'Alene	5
III English Versions of Lynx	25
IV Lynx in Reichard's Notebook	34
V Lynx in Reichard's Monolingual Typescript	52
VI Lynx in Reichard's Interlinear Typescript	61
VII Transliteration and Analysis of the Interlinearized Text	70
ORGANIZATION OF GLOSSARY	95
GLOSSARY	97
APPENDIX I	114
APPENDIX II	125
REFERENCES	128

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

abs	absolutive	
acc	accusative	
b	benefactive applicative	-ši-
conn	connective	ɬ, hiɬ
cont	continuative	y'c-, -mš
ct	causative	-st(u)
cust	customary	?εc-
d	directive	-n-
dat	dative	
det	determiner	xʷε, tε, cε
erg	ergative	
fut	future	čɛɬ
imp	imperative	-š, ul, -wl
inher	inherent	u-, u
instr	instrumental	-min
irr	irrealis	nε?
int	interrogative	ni
loc	locative	
mdl	middle	-m
nint	interrogative anticipating negative response	
neg	negative	lut
nre	nontopic ergative	-m/-t
pra	possessor applicative	-ɬ-
prox	prox ¹	
res	resultive	
rint	rhetorical interrogative	
sf	stem formative	
t	transitive	-t-
yint	interrogative anticipating affirmative response	

¹ Doak (hereafter D) does not give a full form for this abbreviation -- I assume it means "proximator" as in proximally.

LIST OF SYMBOLS

√	root
-	morpheme boundary
+	synchronically irrelevant morpheme boundary, including a derivational affix boundary
=	lexical suffix
// //	indicates underlying form
C	consonant
V	vowel
S	high-sonority segment
R ₁	syllabic segment
p	plural
s	singular
R	Gladys Reichard
RG	Reichard's <i>Coeur d'Alene</i>
D	Ivy Doak
**	incomplete analysis

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Subject pronominal arguments	12
Table 2	Transitive subject/object pronominal arguments	14
Table 3	Nontopic ergative	16
Table 4	Genetive/Possessive pronominals	23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Salishan family tree	2
Figure 2	Coeur d'Alene Consonant Inventory	5
Figure 3	Coeur d'Alene Vowels Inventory	6
Figure 4	Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels	70
Figure 5	Transliteration of Reichard's vowels	70
Figure 6	Reichard's Graphemes	71
Figure 7	Coeur d'Alene Phonemes	71
Figure 8	Facsimile "call him" typed	125
Figure 9	Facsimile "call him" handwritten	125
Figure 10	Facsimile "no nose" typed	126
Figure 11	Facsimile "there" typed	127
Figure 12	Facsimile "deer" handwritten	127

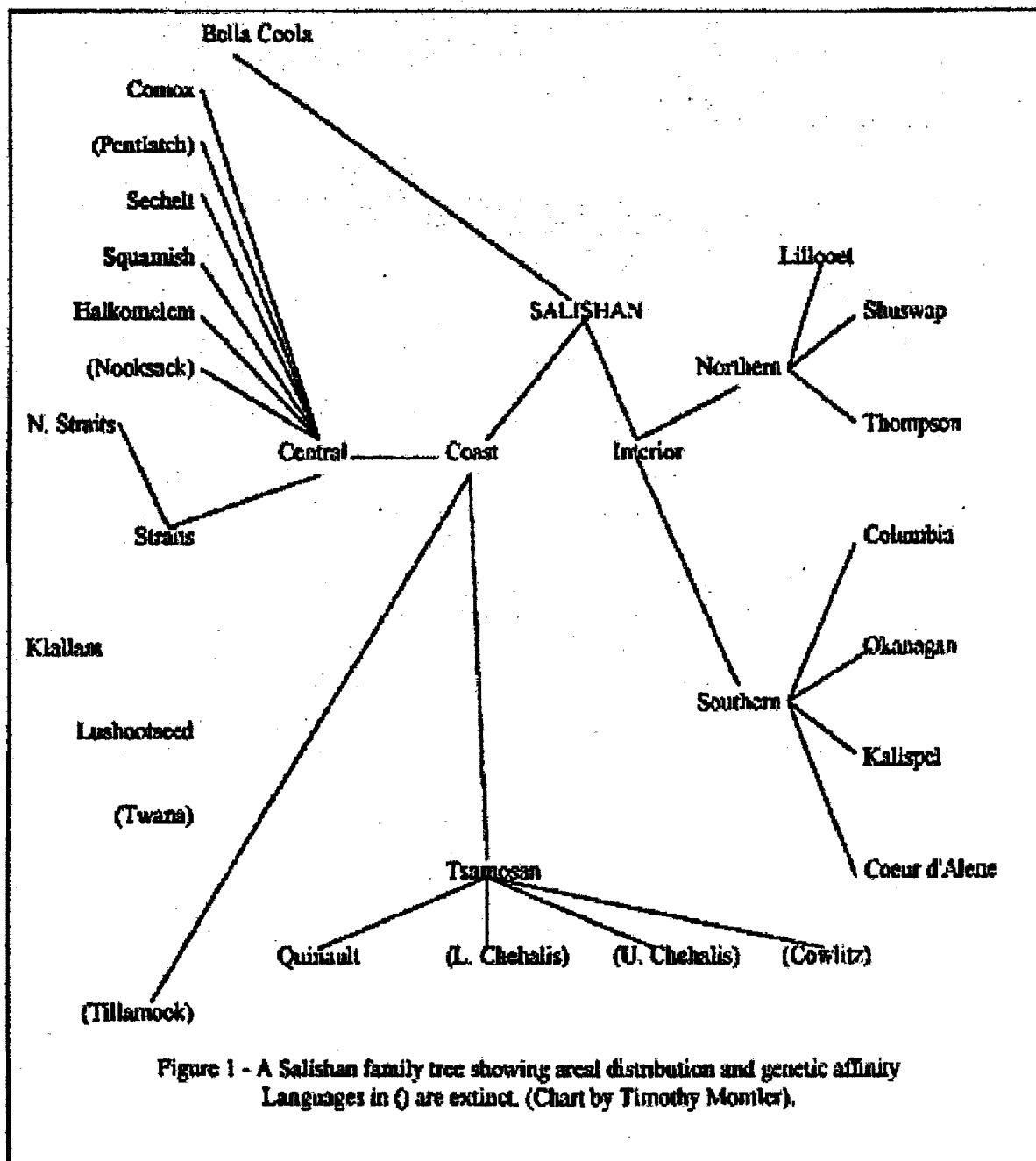
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Coeur d'Alene is a member of the Salishan linguistic family of North America. It is one of twenty-three languages in the family and one of the four in the Southern Interior branch of the family. The family, with the exception of two members, ranges contiguously longitudinally from about 123° W to about 113° W, and latitudinally from about 52° to about 45° N. In the 1960's and 70's, great strides were made in the collection and analysis of data from the Salishan family in large part due to the efforts of Laurence C. Thompson and the Northwest Survey. More work has been carried out on a solo basis by several scholars. Scholars believe the family originated somewhere along the Northwest coast of the United States and Southern Canada, most likely near the mouth of the Fraser River (Thompson 1979:693), and spread inland across the Cascade Mountains and beyond, to the Rocky Mountains in Western Montana, while earlier scholars had postulated that the family had originated in the interior and had moved westward toward the coastal regions.

There are three major divisions in the Salishan family: Bella Coola; Coast, comprising the Central, Tillamook, and Tsamosan subdivisions; and Interior, which is divided into southern and northern branches. Bella Coola and Tillamook, the northernmost and southernmost Salishan languages, respectively, each have their own branch of the Salishan tree, and it is notable that these languages are geographically isolated from the others in the family.

Coeur d'Alene is a member of the Southern Interior branch of the Salishan family, along with three other members. The Kalispel-Flathead-Spokane dialect group surrounds Coeur d'Alene, spreading eastward into present-day Montana and westward into present-day eastern Washington. To the north and west of Coeur d'Alene lies Colville-Okanagan, and Moses-Columbia lies further west.



In the nineteenth century the Salishan languages were the subject of early anthropological research, as J. C. Pilling notes in his *Bibliography of the Salishan Languages*:

Of the numerous stocks of Indians fringing the coast
of northwest America few have been as thoroughly
studied or their languages so well recorded as the Salishan.

(1893:V)

By the early twentieth century Reichard, in the first written grammar of Coeur d'Alene, remarks:

I have of course used the published material, particularly
for understanding, for I do not present much comparison.
The articles are few and I list them here . . .

(1938:522)

and lists six published articles. Of the Salishan languages Coeur d'Alene seems to have lost the attention of most anthropologists after Pilling's publication. At the request of Franz Boas, Reichard was encouraged to continue the linguistic work that Teit had started earlier, at the turn of the century. In the summer of 1927 Reichard made the first of two field trips to Northern Idaho. The second trip came in the summer of 1929 (Reichard 1938:521).

During these summer field trips Reichard collected the bulk of the material presented in the grammar, as well as approximately forty-eight texts. The two chief narrators for Reichard were Dorothy Nicodemus and Tom Miyal. Two versions of Lynx were recorded, one from each narrator. The version presented here is that of

Dorothy Nicodemus. Reichard published free translations of the texts in 1947; however, texts in the original Coeur d'Alene have never been published (with the exception of those that form the subject of several Masters theses produced at The University of Montana).

In the mid 1970's, the language lab of The University of Montana obtained copies of several of the notebooks, file slips, and typescripts that Reichard had produced and that were archived at the Archives of the Languages of the World at Indiana University. Some of these materials have served as data for textual editions prepared by graduate students as Masters theses. The work I present in this thesis is the interlinearized edition of one these texts, Lynx.

CHAPTER II

GRAMMATICAL SKETCH OF COEUR D'ALENE LANGUAGE

1. Phonology.

1.1. Consonants. The Coeur d'Alene inventory comprises forty-two consonants that contrast eleven places of articulation: labial, alveolar, alveopalatal, lateral, labiovelar, uvular, labio-uvular, coronal pharyngeal, pharyngeal, labiopharyngeal, and laryngeal. There are six manners of articulation for the consonants: plain and glottalized voiceless stops and affricates; voiced stops and affricates; voiceless fricatives; and plain and laryngealized resonants (Doak section 2.1.).

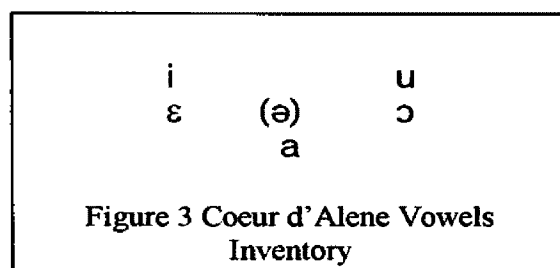
p	t	c	č	k ^w	q	q ^w	ʔ
p'	t'	c'	č'	k' ^w	q'	q' ^w	
b	d		j	g ^w			
	s	ʃ	š	x ^w	χ	χ ^w	h
m	n	l	r	y	w	ɣ	ɣ ^w
m'	n'	l'	r'	y'	w'	ɣ'	ɣ' ^w

Figure 2 Coeur d'Alene Consonant Inventory

Coeur d'Alene lacks the glottalized lateral affricate /ɬ'/ that occurs in the other Salishan languages; in Coeur d'Alene this has merged with /t'/ (Thompson 1979:706). Doak notes that Coeur d'Alene phonology is also interesting for its voiced obstruents, "which are unusual among interior languages" (Doak 1997:7). According to Doak, the voiced obstruents are recent introductions to the language. Many of the words containing /b/ are either borrowed or onomatopoeic, /d g^w j/

have wider distribution, but only /g^w/ occurs in morphemes other than roots (Doak 1997:12).

1.2. Vowels. Salishan languages vary in the number of vowels they have from three to five. Coeur d'Alene has a five vowel system distinguishing two levels of height² and two degrees of backness:



/i/ and /u/ are prototypical high vowels. /ε/ appears to exhibit the greatest phonetic range: from [e] to [æ]. /ɔ/ and /a/ are low back vowels that include elements of pharyngeal constriction. Schwa is never stressed and occurs as a reduced form of some unstressed vowels. Schwa also occurs as an inserted, or excrescent, element to break up consonant clusters. When schwa occurs as an excrescent element its use often varies from speaker to speaker (Doak 1997:12).

1.2.2. Syllables. There are four primary core syllables in Coeur d'Alene: V, VC, CV, and CVC:

u k^wu nás 'you are wet' (V CV CVC) (Doak §2.1.3.)

ul paq hε ʔúsεʔ 'Easter egg' (VC CVC CV CV-CVC) (Doak §2.1.3.)

²D (§2.1.2.) distinguishes /i/ and /u/ as [+high] vowels and the remaining vowels [-high].

Doak notes that the V and CV primary core syllables occur in word initial position in a few proclitics or prefixes, and that some syllable initial u's maybe analyzable as glides.

The sonority of segments decreases with distance from the nucleus when consonants are added to the onset of a CV(C) syllable or the coda of a (C)VC syllable. With S representing segments that are of higher sonority than C, three additional syllables are: CSV(C), (C)VSC, and CVSSC: scɛnc'mc'ínčt 'wrist' (C-CVC-CC-CVSSC) (Doak §2.1.3.).

The resonant *m* surrounded by consonants, in the previous example, may serve as a syllable peak. Other syllabic resonant (R_1) can be seen in these forms:

čn nxʷɛtp 'I got out of breath' (C R_1 R_1 -CVC- C^3) (Doak §2.1.3.)

lɛjncɛlm 'I got stung' (CVC- R_1 -CVC- R_1) (Doak §2.1.3.)

2. Morphophonology.

2.1. Vowel lowering. In certain environments Coeur d'Alene vowels /u/, /i/, and /ɛ/ lower to [ɔ], [ɛ], and [a], respectively. Doak refers to this phenomenon as "vowel harmony". There are two types of vowel lowering in Couer d'Alene, long distance and allophonic. These can be broken down into two sub-types, regressive and progressive. The following are examples of the long distance regressive and progressive types:

³D appears to analyze the final *p* as extra syllabic material in this example.

[ɔ], [ɛ], and [a] occur preceding uvulars or pharyngeals as the result of regressive harmony:

qʷǎcqən //Vqʷic=qin// hat

spǎmal'qs //sVpǔm=al'qs// fur coat

cǎšalqʷ //Vcǐš=alqʷ// He is tall.

(Doak §2.3.1)

Progressive harmony affects stressed suffixal /u/, /i/, and /ɛ/ following harmony roots. Some roots trigger the lowering of suffixal vowels as in these examples:

t'm't'm'yǎyɛ? //Vt'am'+CVC=yǔyɛ?// snail

t'apsčǎnt //Vt'ap-sVčǐnt// He shot (people).

nmasmasǎtakʷɛ? //VhnVmasmas=ǐtkʷɛ?// Water is full of masmas.

(Doak §2.3.1)

2.2. Vowel lengthening. Vowels may be lengthened in Coeur d'Alene as follows.

Word-level: The vowel of an open syllable is long before C₁V within a word:

2. a. [uʔčǐ:c'ǎləl] //uʔ čicVc'ɛl+l// Again she arrived (Doak §2.3.2.)

Discourse-level: In conversation or storytelling a vowel may be lengthened for a variable amount of time to indicate extended duration or exaggeration (Doak 1997:34). Example:

3. a. c'á··w'ncut x'i? ε Potty

Potty kept washing himself (Doak §2.3.9.2.)

A final vowel may be added to a stem for the same purpose, the stem-final -ε? of k'wnε? 'soon' is replaced with -í:

4. a. u k'wní·· † čicx'úy . . .

[Soon] afterwards she came . . . (Doak §2.3.9.2.)

2.3. Truncation. Truncation of post-tonic material may occur following the stressed vowel and can be detected in informal speech:

5. a. nq'wq''wɔsmí//hn-q'vq'ɔs-m=ičn'=šin//

dog (lit. with pleated soles) (Doak:§2.3.9.1.)

3. Morphology.

3.1. Arguments and pronominals or person marking forms.

3.1.1. Independent/predicative pronouns.

9. a. čn ʔéng^wt⁴ I/me.
 b. k^wu ʔéng^wt You.
 c. cénil He/him.
 d. č lípust We/us.
 e. k^wup lípust You folks/All of you.
 f. cənílilš They/them. (Doak 38)

3.1.2. First and second person pronouns may be truncated:

10. a. čn ʔé I/me.
 b. k^wu ʔé You.
 c. č lí We/us.
 d. k^wup lí You folks/All of you. (Doak 39)

⁴D notes that the roots that follow the person markers are unanalyzable.

3.1.3. Possessive predicative forms add the prefix (ʔ)u/- to the independent stems, truncated or whole:

11. a. čn ʔu|ε It's mine; it belongs to me
 b. kʷ(u) ʔu|ε It's yours.
 c. ʔu|cənil It's his/hers⁵.
 d. č ʔu|lɪpust It's ours.
 e. č ʔu|lɪ It's ours.
 f. kʷup ʔu|lɪpust It's yours.
 g. u|cəniləʃ It is theirs. (Doak 40)

3.2. Simple intransitive constructions. Simple intransitives consist of a subject proclitic followed by a root or stem. The subject proclitics of intransitive constructions are as follows:









Table 1	Subjects of intransitive:	singular	plural
	<i>nominative:</i>		
	1	čn_	č_
	2	kʷu_	kʷu+p_
	<i>absolute:</i>		
	3	Ø ⁶	Ø (-ilš)
			(Doak, table 1)

⁵ It should be noted that there are gender specific person makers in Coeur d'Alene.

⁶ I use the symbol Ø to mark 3rd absolute in this chapter. I do not identify this zero marker in the interlinearization (Chapter VII).

To distinguish plurality in the third person *-i/š* is used when clarity demands it.

Examples of intransitive constructions:

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 12a. čn  g ^w ič | I saw. | 13a. čn  ?ácqε? | I went out. |
| b. k^wu  g ^w ič | You saw. | b. k^wu  ?ácqε? | You went out. |
| c. Ø g ^w ič | He saw. | c. Ø ?ácqε? | He went out. |
| d. č  g ^w ič | We saw. | d. č  ?ác?ácqε? | We went out. |
| e. k^wup  g ^w ič | You folks saw. | e. k^wup  ?ác?ácqε? | You folks went out. |
| f. Ø g ^w ič ilš | They saw. | f. Ø ?ác?ácqε? | They went out. |

(Doak 1)

(Doak 2)

3.3. Simple transitive constructions with person marking. Simple transitive constructions are formed by adding a transitivizing suffix (TRANS) to a stem, followed by an object suffix (O) and then a subject suffix (S):

STEM-TRANS-O-S.

The transitivizers (see §3.4.) used in most of the examples that follow are *-n-t-*, which Doak labels as the DIRECTIVE transitivizer (dt) and *-st(u)-* the CAUSATIVE transitivizer (ct).

Table 2	Subjects of transitives:		singular	plural
	<i>ergative (erg):</i>	1	-n	-(mε)t
		2	-x ^w	-p
		3	-s	-s (-ilš)
		nte	-m/-t	
	Objects:			
	<i>accusative (acc):</i>	1	-sε(l)/-mε(l)	-εl(i)
		2	-si/-mi	-ulm(i)
	<i>absolutive (abs):</i>	3	Ø	Ø (-ilš)

(Doak, table 3)

The alternate forms of the first and second person singular accusative are determined by the transitivizer. The ‘M-set’, *-mε(l)* and *-mi*, are used with *-st(u)-* the causative transitivizer (examples 14a and b) and the ‘S-set’, *-sε(l)* and *-si*, are used with the *-nt-* directive transitivizer (examples 15a and b). Again, *-ilš* optionally pluralizes third person forms (see §3.4.2.). Examples of simple transitive constructions with the *-n-t-* DIRECTIVE transitivizer (dt), *-st(u)-* CAUSATIVE transitivizer (ct), and *-lt-* possessor applicative transitivizer (pra):

14a. púlust <u>mεlm</u>	b. púlst <u>mit</u>
√pulut -st(u) <u>-mεl</u> <u>-m</u>	√pulut -st(u) <u>-mi</u> <u>-t</u>
kill -ct <u>-1acc</u> <u>-nte</u>	kill -ct <u>-2acc</u> <u>-nte</u>
I got killed. (Doak 6)	You got killed. (Doak 7)

15a. c'úw'ncɛlm

√c'uw' -n -t -sɛl -m

hit -d -t -1acc -nte

I got hit. (Doak 8)

b. c'úw'ncis

√c'uw' -n -t -si -s

hit -d -t -2acc -3erg

He hit you. (Doak 9)

16a. t'ápɲ

√t'ap -n -t -Ø -n

shoot -d -t -3abs -1erg

I shot him. (Doak 16)

b. máqʷəntmət

√maqʷ -n -t -Ø -mət

stack -d -t -3abs -1perg

We piled up rocks, stacks of wheat.

(Doak 20)

c. q'ʷíc'tcɛxʷ

√q'ʷic' -t -sɛl -xʷ

fill -pra -1acc -2erg

You filled it for me. (Doak 10a)

d. q'ʷíc'tcɛlp

√q'ʷic' -t -sɛl -p

fill -pra -1acc -2perg

You folks filled it for me. (Doak 10b)

d.⁷

ʔɛc- √gʷíč -st(u) -mɛ -s

cust- see -ct -1sacc -3erg

He sees me. (Doak 4)

e. ʔácqʷəmstu silš

√ʔacqɛ -m -st(u) -Ø -s -ilš

go_out -m -ct -3abs -3erg -pl

He took them out. (Doak 13)

3.3.1. The final /l/ of -sɛ(l) or -mɛ(l) occurs only before the second person plural

ergative -p or before the nontopic ergative -m (see examples 14a and 15a above):

17a. q'ʷíc'tcɛxʷ

√q'ʷic' -t -sɛl -xʷ

fill -pra -1acc -2erg

You filled it for me. ⁸ (Doak 10a)

b. q'ʷíc'tcɛlp

√q'ʷic' -t -sɛl -p

fill -pra -1acc -2perg

You folks filled it for me. (Doak 10b)

⁷D provides no line of text for this example.

⁸There are two agreement affixes and three logical participants in these forms. Presumably the object (it) can be expressed by a nominal.

3.3.2. *-ilš* occurs only once in a transitive structure and can indicate plurality for one or both third person transitive pronouns:

18a. ʔácqʔəmstusilš

ʔacqε -m -stu -Ø -s -ilš

go_out -m -ct -3abs -3erg -pl

They took it out. / He took them out. / They took them out. (Doak 13)

b. t'εxʷntxʷilš

ʔt'aχʷ -n -t -Ø -xʷ -ilš

kill -d -t -3abs₁ -2erg -pl₁

You kill them. (Doak 14)

3.3.3. NTE⁹ - nontopic ergative constructions. The nte *-t* and *-m* are variants of the same morpheme. The variant, *-t* or *-m*, is determined by the person and number of the object:

<i>Table 3</i>	Following the Object	singular	plural
	<i>1st person</i>	-m	-t
	<i>2nd person</i>	-t	-t
	<i>3rd person</i>	-m	-m

(Doak, table 4)

Some examples of the nte:

19a púlustmɛlm

ʔpulut -st(u) -mɛl -m

kill -ct -1acc -nte

I got killed. (Doak 6)

b. púlstmit

ʔpulut -st(u) -mi -t

kill -ct -2acc -nte

You got killed. (Doak 7)

⁹The cognate forms in other Salishan languages are labeled 'passive', and 'indefinite'.

c. čłšitɛliɬ

Včit -ši -t -ɛli -t n-give -b -t -1pacc -nte loc-

We were given some. (Doak 19a)

d. ntɛʔɛłniw'əntmVtiʔ=ɛłniw' -n -t -Ø -mhit=side -d -t -3abs -nte

He got hit on the side. (Doak 18b)

e. čłšitmilšVčit -ši -t -Ø -m -ilšgive -b -t -3abs -nte -3pl

They were given some. (Doak 18c)

3.4. Transitive markers. Transitive affixes are attached to a transitive stem and followed by the transitive pronominals in the order object-subject. Transitive markers:

	-t		
	-n-t-		
STEM	-st(u)-	OBJECT	SUBJECT
	-t-t-		
	-š(i)-t-		
	-tút-t-		(Doak 109)

Each of the transitive affixes has a specific function that will be discussed below.

The lone -t and the directive transitive -n-t- are utilized in basic transitive constructions. Basic transitive constructions consist of a patient object and an agent subject. Other constructions, causative and applicative transitives, assign different roles to objects.

3.4.1. Basic transitivizers.

3.4.1.1. Directive transitivizer *-n-t-*. Indicates that the subject is an agent in control of its actions. Some examples:

20a. níc'ntmæt√nic' -n -t -Ø -mætcut -d -t -3abs -1perg

We cut it. (Doak 110)

b. q'wíc'ntp

√q'wíc' -n -t -Ø -pfill -d -t -3abs -2perg

You folks filled it up. (Doak 111)

c. t'ápnc¹⁰εs√t'ap -n -t -sε -sshoot -d -t -1acc -3erg

He shot me. (Doak 112)

d. nε? ǰét'ncnnε? √ǰét -n -t -si -nirr gnaw -d -t -2acc -1erg

I will gnaw you. (Doak 113)

3.4.1.2.. *-t* and *-n-t*. The lone *-t* occurs with a limited set of Coeur d'Alene roots, listed in 21. The lone *-t-* and the *-n-t-* transitivizer are equivalent in the function and type, and Doak suggests that the lone *-t* transitivizer is in fact an alternate form of *-n-t-*.

21. a. √g'ič see

b. √q'wil starve

c. √g'nit call, summon

d. √sεx^w carry on backe. √sux^w know

f. √?εm share

g. √ǰit leave, desert

h. √?aǰil do thus

i. √k'ul' make, build

(Doak 117-18)

¹⁰The *t* and *s* combine to become *c* as the result of coronal sequence reduction -- discussed in §2.5.

Examples:

22. a. čəcg^wənítəmə

čc+Vg^wənít -t -Ø -m

summon here -t -3abs -nte

Someone summoned him hither. (Lynx 015)

b. g^wnítulmín

Vg^wnít -t -ulmí -n

call -t -2pacc -1erg

I called you folks. (Doak 128)

c. g^wíctəmə tɛ ʔíc'uk^wínəməš . . .

Vg^wíct -t -Ø -m tɛ y'c- Vck^wín -m -s

see -t -3abs -3erg det₃ cont- run -m -cont

He was seen running . . . (Doak 126)

3.4.2 -st(u)- 'causative'. What has been labeled causative (-ct) has three distinct functions: it marks causative constructions; customary aspect; or topical object constructions. Examples:

23. a. čtíləməstus x^wɛ síc'əmə

č+Vtil -m -st(u) -Ø -s x^wɛ Vsic'm

loc+hock -m -ct -3abs -3erg det₃ blanket

He hocked the blanket (Doak 148)

b. púləsn xʷε ham'łtmš

Vpulut -st(u) -Ø -n¹¹ xʷε Vhamalt-mš

beat -ct -3abs -1erg det₃ (fly)

I killed a fly.

(Doak 149)

c. t'ímčsn

Vt'ím=εčt -st(u) -Ø -n

shake=hand -ct -3abs -1erg

I shook his hand.

(Doak 151)

3.4.3. Applicative transitivizers. There are two primary applicative transitivizers *-t-* and *-š(i)-t-*, and a third much rarer applicative *-tút-t-*. Applicative transitivizers introduce a third participant and alter the role of the morphosyntactic object. With all three applicatives the participant represented by the standard object pronominal serves as the dative. With the *-t-t-* applicative, the standard object pronominal can serve as a possessor as well. With *-š(i)-t-* the object pronominal can serve as a beneficiary in addition to a dative.

3.4.3.1. Applicative transitivizer *-t-t-*. In transitives with *-t-t-*, the object pronominal represents a possessor. In example 26, a causative transitivizer (26a.) is compared with a possessor applicative transitivizer (26b.) to illustrate that the possessor construction carries reference to a third item (the thing filled) beside the two pronominals. In the possessor construction, the agent is marked by the ergative. The accusative/absolutive refers to the possessor of the patient.

¹¹ D identifies this *-n* as *-3erg* in 23a/b -- I consider her label in these examples typographical error.

24. a. q'wíc'sn
 √q'wíc' -st(u) -Ø -n
 fill -ct -3abs -1erg
 I filled it. (Doak 197a.)

- b. q'wíc'tcn
 √q'wíc' -t -t -si -n
 fill -pra -t -2acc -1erg
 I filled it for you. (Doak 197b.)

3.4.3.1.1. Dative object *-t-t-*. In the next example the *-t-t-* transitivizer is compared with an *-n-t-* transitive construction. This serves to demonstrate how *-t-t-* makes the object a dative. In 27a, the *-n-t-* transitive marks an object patient. In 27b, the *-t-t-* transitivizer marks an object dative.

25. a. k'wɛ? cún'cun'm'ey'ntelis
 k'wɛ? √cunm?+CVC -n -t -elis -s
 soon teach+aug -d -t -1pacc -3erg
 He will teach us. (Doak 210a)

- b. k'wɛ? cún'cun'm'ey'ttelis
 k'wɛ? √cunm?+CVC -t -t -elis -s
 soon teach+aug -pra -t -1pacc -3erg
 He will show us (how to do it). (He will teach x to us.) (Doak 210b)

3.4.3.2. Benefactive applicative *-š(i)-t-*. A comparison with the simple transitive *-t* (28a) shows that the absolutive/accusative pronominal in the *-š(i)-t* transitive

construction (28b) is the beneficiary. The ergative pronominal in the -š(i)-t transitive construction marks the agent.

26. a. čitcn
 Včit -t -si -n
 give -t -2acc -1erg
 I gave (endowed) to you. (Doak 219a)

- b. čitšicn
 Včit -si -t -si -n
 give -b -t -2acc -1erg
 I gave you something. (Doak 219b)

3.4.3.2.1. Dative -š(i)-t-. The -š(i)-t- applicative functions in much the same way as the -t-t- applicative indicating that the object is recipient. Some examples:

27. a. m'i?m'i?šicelp
 Vm'ey'+CVC -ši -t -sel -p
 report+aug -b -t -1acc -2erg
 You folks told me a story. (Doak 230)

- b. nk^winšicn
 Vnk^win -ši -t -si -n
 sing -b -t -2acc -1erg
 I sang to you. (Doak 231)

3.4.3.3. Dative -tuł-t-. The dative applicative here serves to introduce an additional participant into the clause structure. In -tuł-t- transitive constructions it is often difficult to determine the role of the third participant. The -tuł-t- transitive

construction that marks dative is rare in Doak's data and occurs only with third person or nontopic pronominal arguments. A comparison with the -n-t transitive (30a) illustrates how the -tuł-t transitive construction (30b) marks a third participant.

28. a. ʔac'ǰnc
 Vac'ǰ -n -t -Ø -s
 look_at -d -t -3abs -3erg
 He looked at it. (Doak 235a)
- b. ʔac'ǰtułc
 Vac'ǰ -tuł -t -Ø -s
 look_at -da -t -3abs -3erg
 He looked at it for him. (Doak 235b)

3.5 Genitive/Possessive markers. The first and second person singular genitive markers are prefixes while the remaining markers are suffixes. Again, -i/š is optionally marks third person plural.

<i>Table 4</i>	singular	plural
1	hn-	-et
2	in-	-mp
3	-s	-s (-ilš) (Doak, table 6)

Examples:

- 29 a. histi'ʔ b. isti'ʔ c. sti'ʔs
hn- ʔsti'ʔ in- ʔsti'ʔ ʔsti'ʔ -s
1g- thing 2g- thing thing -3g
 It's mine. (Doak 31a) It's yours. (Doak 32a) It's his/hers. (Doak 33a)

- | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| d. | stíʔ <u>silš</u> | e. | stíʔ <u>ɛt</u> | f. | stíʔ <u>mp</u> |
| | √stiʔ <u>-s</u> <u>-ilš</u> | | √stiʔ <u>-ɛt</u> | | √stiʔ <u>-mp</u> |
| | thing <u>-3g</u> <u>-pl</u> | | thing <u>-1pg</u> | | thing <u>-2pg</u> |
| | It's theirs. (Doak 33b) | | It's ours. (Doak 34b) | | It's yours (pl).
(Doak 35b) |

3.5.1 Double possessives. Double possessives utilize the intransitive subject clitics in conjunction with genitive marking.

- | | | | | |
|----|----|---|----|--------------------------------------|
| 30 | a. | <u>k^win</u> pípeʔ | b. | <u>čismíy'</u> ems |
| | | <u>k^wu</u> <u>hn-</u> √pipeʔ | | <u>čn</u> <u>s</u> +√miy'm <u>-s</u> |
| | | <u>2nom</u> <u>1g-</u> father | | <u>1nom</u> nom+woman <u>-3g</u> |
| | | You are my father. | | I am his wife. (Doak 36) |

CHAPTER III

ENGLISH VERSIONS OF LYNX

I present first the translations of Lynx to familiarize the reader with the story line of the myth. A description of Reichard's original handwritten notebook recording of the myth is in Chapter IV and a description of Reichard's typewritten is in Chapter V. I provide on the left the translation of the text as Reichard published it in 1947. This translation has undergone editorial revisions explained by Reichard as follows:

"Considerable effort has been put forth to make the translations intelligible, sometimes by adding an explanatory phrase not in the text, sometimes by transposing the phrases and sentences and sometimes by the use of notes. The Coeur d'Alene sentences are not always clear if literally translated and besides, the informants often offered voluntary explanations." (Reichard 1947:vii)

On the right column I provide the more literal translation of the text, made to match, as far as possible, Reichard's edited version.

Lynx

There was a village of which Eagle was chief. He had a daughter. Lynx took her for his wife without the chief's permission. She had a child. The chief became angry. "I wonder whose child it is," he said. Coyote said, "It must be the child of my first-born."

The child cried all the time. The chief said, "If one of you picks it up and it stops crying it will show he is the father."

The people passed it around. When it came to Coyote, he said caressingly, "My daughter's Child."¹² You poor thing! My daughter's child." But no! It kept on crying. Then the chief said, "Is everyone here? No one is missing. My! Lynx is not here. Go call him." Someone went to call him. He refused to come. Then the chief said, "Go call him again. If he says 'No' again tie him up." Then Lynx went reluctantly with them.

001 They lived there. Many lived there. Eagle was their Chief.
002 This Chief, he had a daughter.
003 His daughter was taken by Lynx.
004 His daughter had a child.
005 The chief was angry.
006 He said: "Whose child is it?"
007 Then Coyote said: "It might be my child, maybe it's my older child's child."
008 This little one, it was crying.
009 Then the chief commanded: "All of you come in here. Which ever of you is the father of this child, when you hold it then it will cease to cry."
010 And then they were in a circle.
011 They took it - they did that as far as Coyote.
012 But no! It was crying.
013 Then the chief said: "Did you assemble? Oh, one wouldn't come in. Lynx is gone. He didn't come in."
014 "Yes, go summon him."
015 Someone went to summon him hither.
016 He refused.
017 He said: "Go summon him. If he says 'No' again . . .
018 "then someone bind him up."
019 Then he was summoned again.
020 This time he came and he entered.

¹²This is very funny showing that Coyote did not know the proper kinterm. He should have said, "My son's child." [Reichard's (hereafter R) footnote.]

The chief ordered the child to be passed around again. When it came to Coyote he said, "My poor little daughter's child, sh! sh!" But it did no good. Coyote passed the baby to Lynx. He took hold of it under the arms driving in his claws but even then it nearly stopped. As he quickly passed it on the people looked up in surprise. It started again "wä'ä wä'ä!"

Right behind Lynx sat his grandmother. The baby was passed around again. Now it was crying less; it was only sobbing, "uxa uxa!" It came to Coyote but his caresses started it again. Then it came to Lynx and stopped altogether. Lynx threw it to his grandmother who ran to her home with it. The chief said, "Go get him. Lay him down in the middle of the house and jump on him."

Coyote and Raven were the

021 He said: "Go in a circle again
022 They circled until in turn it came as far as Coyote.
023 He said: "My poor grandchild. My grandchild sh! sh!"
024 Coyote passed the baby to Lynx.
025 Lynx, he received it. He clawed it under the arms. It almost stopped (crying). He passed it on to someone else.

026 Then the people were surprised -- again it cried it was unbearable, wä'ä wä'ä.

027 Right behind Lynx sat his grandmother.
028 Again it was brought near the last of the people. It was just about to stop crying. It was gently sobbing. It came to Coyote.
029 He said: "I am your grandfather." Then it came to Lynx and stopped crying.
030 From where he was, Lynx rolled his child to its grandmother.
031 She ran back to the house with it awkwardly.
032 The chief said: "Go get him. Lay him down in the middle of the room and jump on him."

033 Coyote and Raven were the first to grab Lynx.

first to grab Lynx. They put him in the center of the house and the chief gave the word to start. Grizzly was the first to jump on him. As the people stamped on him Lynx gradually sank into the earth. Coyote Jumped from as high a position as he could. Finally nothing but limp fur was left of Lynx. Then they all left the girl there by order of the chief and set out for a new camp.

The girl sat there sadly watching the corpse of Lynx. One morning she heard a song which came faintly from a long distance. As it came nearer and nearer she realized it was Lynx singing. Soon she saw his fur begin to stand up and then his ears and body emerged from the dirt. Then his head came up and finally he jumped up. He sat down. The girl watched him. He smoothed his legs to

034 They put him in the center of the room.
 035 He said: "Okay stomp on him."
 036 Grizzly was the first to jump on him.
 037 As the people stamped on him Lynx gradually sank into the earth.
 038 Finally nothing but limp fur was left of Lynx.
 039 Coyote jumped from as high a position as he could.
 039 Coyote jumped from as high a position as he could.
 040 Then they moved, abandoning the chief's daughter.
 041 The chief's daughter sat there.
 042 She watched the corpse.
 043 Then it was morning. She heard a song from a distance. Soon Lynx's fur began to gather and protrude through the ground.
 044 He was done.
 045 He jumped up. He sat down by the girl and she watched him.
 046 He smoothed himself to his wrists and to his feet.
 047 He smoothed his legs to his ankles. He finished.

the ankles. That is why his feet now	048	Then he smoothed his body as far as his chin and the middle of his head. And his face is wrinkled.
have long hair. Then he smoothed his	049	He did not smooth the end of his nose.
body as far as his neck. That is why	050	That is why he doesn't have a smooth nose.
his face is not smooth, but looks		
“gathered up.” That is also why he has		
no nose. Just as he was smoothing	051	He had smoothed himself just as far as the chin, the woman ran up to him.
himself between the neck and chin the	052	She said to him: "I am too l lonesome!"
woman ran up to him and said, “Stop	053	Lynx said: "But I might be ugly."
it now, I am lonesome.” “But I might	054	She said: "What of it? There will be ugly ones."
be ugly.” “All right. I don’t care if you	055	Then they went together back to their house.
are.” So he went to his house and	056	He gathered deer there. There was deer at his house.
brought all his meat over. He had a	057	Then he hunted there.
very large amount.		
Those who had left Lynx and	058	They moved camp and gathered a fawn. Magpie and rabbit got a fawn because they stepped on lynx [only] a little.
the girl hunted but had bad luck. They	059	Because they had pity on him.
tried to corral the deer but got nothing.		
Magpie and Rabbit had stepped as		
lightly as possible on Lynx and they		
each secured a fawn as a reward. As	060	They packed things on their backs. The woman saw Rabbit and Magpie.
they took it home the woman saw		
them. “Rabbit and Magpie got lots of	061	They said they got lots of deer.
deer,” the woman reported.		

At last all of the people became very hungry. Rabbit and Magpie said, "Let's go see Lynx." When they arrived at Lynx's house they were rewarded with much food and grease. He gave them food for their children and said, "Tomorrow you may move back here and stay with us."

That night the children of Rabbit and Magpie made much noise, the Magpie children *on 'an 'an*, the Rabbit children *ots 'ats 'ats 'at*. The chief was alarmed. "You better go look. Maybe they are dying of starvation." The children were busily eating. From one side of each mouth hung a strip of meat and grease which Lynx had given their parents and from the other side hung a strip of moss. The messengers did not see the grease but only the moss, and reported to the chief. "Just moss the poor things are trying to eat."

062 And then still nothing. Then it was as if they were hungry those with Rabbit and Magpie.
 063 Then they said: "Let's go back and look at Lynx."
 064 When they got there they had pity on them and they fed them again some fat.
 065 They told them: "In the morning you move back here."
 066 That night their children made noise.
 067 Magpie *u'nEn'En'* (The magpie children went *on'an'an*).
 068 Then Rabbit's went *uc'Ec'Ec'E* (The Rabbit's children went *ots'ats'ats'at*).
 069 Then the chief said: "Go look at them."
 070 They looked.
 071 What is this? Moss on the side of the mouth -- [but] it's fat.
 072 They did not see the fat, just the moss.

Then everything was quiet and the chief thought. "Perhaps they have died," so he sent someone to investigate. Raven however had gone without orders. As he flew over the house he saw something white inside. He swooped down and found grease. When he ate it he choked on it.

The chief suspected Raven and said to someone, "Go! I suppose he'll be picking out the eyes of the dead if we don't watch out." The people went and pulled the fat out of Raven's throat. They divided it and each had a very small piece. When Coyote and Raven came up to Lynx's house his wife beat them on the head and killed them.

The chief now ordered the people to contribute their most valuable possessions to compensate for the desertion of his daughter. "Bring your valuables. We are going

073 Then in the morning they were quiet.
 074 He thought, "Perhaps they have starved."
 075 He said: "Go look at them."
 076 Raven circled. Then he went by the house.
 077 And he saw it. It was white.
 078 He landed. "I see, it's fat."
 079 He ate it and choked.
 080 The chief said: "Go! I suppose he'll be picking out the eyes of the dead."
 081 The people went and pulled it out of his throat.
 082 They put down a little fat and they divided it and each had a very small piece.
 083 Then Coyote and Raven came up to Lynx.
 084 The woman beat them on the back of their heads.

085 The Chief said: "Bring here valuables and things."

to pay damages,” he said. “Mine are the best,” boasted Coyote. They took the best they had, tied them in a blanket and about ten of them took it to Lynx’s house and deposited it there.

Neither Lynx nor the woman paid any attention to them. “We have laid our valuables on a blanket so we will all feel better toward one another,” they said to the woman.

The woman got up and untied the bundle. She looked at the contributions of Coyote, Raven and the others. One thing was missing. It was Bluebird’s necklace. Because it was blue it was very nice. “No,” decided the woman, “as long as Bluebird’s necklace is not part of the payment we cannot make up.” The people took the payment back to the Chief and reported, “No! she says, ‘Bluebird has not brought his contribution.’” “Go

086 They stacked them. Then Coyote said: “The best goods are mine.”
087 It was carried. Ten people went.

088 That woman paid no attention.
089 Lynx paid no attention.
090 They put it down. They said: “It’s piled here. In the future this will be over and all will be well in our hearts.”

091 The woman got up and untied the bundle.
092 She looked at that belonging to Coyote, Raven, and all. That belonging to Bluebird was missing from the stack. That belonging to Bluebird was nice because it was blue.

093 The woman said: “No, that belonging to Bluebird is still missing.”

094 We’ll never make up.”

095 They carried it back to the chief.

096 They told him: “No, Bluebird’s things are missing.”

097 Then he said: “Go call her.”¹³

¹³ In R’s unpublished manuscripts Bluebird is female -- in her published text male.

call him." Bluebird was asked, "Why
 didn't you put your beads in?" "No, I
 didn't think they'd care for them.

They are so ugly." So he gave them.

When the woman saw them she took
 them, "My! Thank you!" she said.

"You may come back here to live.

Come back to live in your old house.

Each one will be full of meat."

Coyote however found only
 bones and undesirable scraps in his
 house and Raven found nothing but
 heads.

This is the end of the road.

098 Then she came.
 099 They asked her: "Why didn't
 you bring the goods."
 100 Then she said: "[Was] I to
 think this, oh my, is nice? The
 ugly thing."
 101 They took it, they took it back,
 and put it down again.
 102 This woman looked at that
 belonging to Bluebird.
 103 She took it. She said: "My!
 thank you."
 104 And then they told them: "You
 move back to your houses. Go
 back in, they will be full of
 meat."

105 Coyote [found] only bones and
 ugly meat.

106 And Raven found only heads.

107 That is the end.

108 The end of the road.

CHAPTER IV

LYNX IN REICHARD'S NOTEBOOK

In this chapter I reproduce a scanned facsimile of Reichard's original handwritten notebook pages where she transcribed Lynx, as told by Dorothy Nicodemus. She used stenographic notebooks, writing in black ink, and annotating in blue, red, and black pencil.

On page 1060 of Reichard's notebook one can see, one third of the page down, the roman numeral XLIII and the title "Lynx". Penciled by the title is the annotation *Free trans. 11/16/29*. Also notable in the lines above the text, are blue pencil lines and check marks. Elsewhere one can see other annotations, including some in red ink.

Stenographic notebooks are hinged at the top, and Reichard transcribed the texts on the bottom portion of the notebook, reserving the top for other notes, as needed. One can also see that when Reichard typed the texts she rearranged their order -- the text here numbered XLIII is eventually renumbered 21 (XXI), as shown in the facsimile reproduced in the following chapter.

c a' r u s | g täl ^{ts} t t tce l a' g' e c x w i' ä'
was body from there got on hands
& knees

cä m e r u s | t s a g' t s a n r u m | t s e' i t | p' a' t' a' s w -
the enemy had mouth open they threw

s a n t e m | x w i | ä n i m a l p a s r m a' t u s | x o i
in face hot mush

u t l a' x p e m | ~~u' u s s e' x o t~~ | t a' x o x
he ran out x not far from door he lay dead

XLIII

Lynx

Free born 11/1/19

g ä n i t x w i ä t s a w i c x w i y ä t ä t s a w i c
because houses many houses

g p a t c a' l g o m l ä y r l . . . s l e x o i g
eagle was chief

a p s t e' m | t c ä / x w i y ä y l e . . . x o i g x w i y ä -
had d. that chief

ä p' ä t c' e w g t c e k w i t t e m x w ä p s e' m t c ä s
Lynx took his d. for w.
without chief's permission

x o i t' e x w a s k w a s k w a s d l ä s t e' m t c ä s
had child d.

x o i ^{y r n} g a i y l g u a d s x w ä ä y l e . . . ä' n n ä
he got mad chief

s ä' g u a d t l ä p s k e w g ä' n l ä s r u m
wonder whose child it is

correct would be - hmg'e'p.d, my son's child

- 1 nä xet t h s k w nä t ä h s c e t a m e c e t
it must be my child of my 1st born
the child
- 2 x w a ' a p s k w q x w i ' ä e t s ' o ' n u m c x w i ' ä
his child it kept crying
- 3 t z t c ' ä ' n d w ä ä w ä ä q ä x w i t o m
the little one chief come
- 4 t e m ä p t u l t e m ä s ä g w a t q u p s k w
come in whoever of your child
it belongs to
- 5 n ä k w i n t u x q n ä x o i l ä t c ä s t s o ' n u m s
takes it to fit it will stop crying
- 6 x o i ' t s e ' r t r n c ä l t e k w i n t e m ' a x e ' l
this way they passed it it was when it
around taken came
- 7 p a n ä s e m ä k h i s e l d q ' w a i ' e g ' w e r t
to cry soiled A poor thing
L. Ch.
- 8 h s c e ' l d l u t q u m o w e ' t s o ' n u m c ä x o i
no it kept on crying chief
- 9 m i q u ' i n g ä t ä y w t e m ä g w ä x w ä t c o
did you all oh one is missing
- 10 l u t ä s t e m u t x w s y w p ä t c ' e n l ä t c ' o
he didn't come oh Lynx he was
missing
- 11 l u t ä s t c e ' m u t x w s x ä x h i y u l t e r t o i
go call
- 12 g w i n e ' t u k a t e r t s x g w i n e ' t u m l o t u m
him he was gone for he said no
1061

Lynx sat in doorway

2

1 ä_n xui¹ yul terts² x gnetul¹ nä¹ l² x o-
go call him again if he says

2 ullo'tem nä¹ tce' lä¹ te' xut xoi' ut terts² x
no again arrest him tie up ~~not him~~ make

3 gnetum xoi terts² xui tce' xut x u¹ ä¹
to come in they went with went in ~~my~~ ~~there~~
he was called again them

4 xui ut tci¹ m cäl¹ tci¹ tci¹ xoi' ut terts²
go pass him around again

5 xui ut terts² p¹nä s¹m. ä_n || he si¹la ||

6 g'wai g'wat he si¹la sh¹el c c g'wai
quietly bating

7 täl s¹m. ul täl terts² täl p¹ä tce' täl kwint¹
from Coy to L. it was passed

8 xwä ä p¹... ts¹en ts¹el ts¹el xwä x¹em tci¹ x¹u-
L. he took it under arm it
& ran claws in

9 xwa' t xoi ts¹en ut täl tce' tci¹ c¹em eno
nearly stopped he passed it on

10 g t'e xä tsep täl tci¹nt g ut t'ä' s¹m
looked with to someone cried again
surprise the people

11 ul m t'ä' x ts¹en em || wä ä || g ä¹ni m¹t
all the more st. behind

12 g t'ä tci¹nt em täl ä tci¹ tci¹ yä s lä p¹
she sat gom L. 1062

1 xoi' g ut terts tci tce'xntem g t'e-
another round of pass'g

2 tca's xoi' tse'n tcam ut's go give tse'n
already go'g to stop only robles

3 terts penä'sim. g ä'n t'he se'l a [A], xoi'
came to say.

4 p'smä p' ut's tse'n xoi' t'e tse terts
it stopped from there to

5 xwä tci g t'ä t'e t'sä t' ut xwä t' d'pō's
from to house ran with it

6 ens ä'n xwi yä yel'm xwi terts kwintul
go get him

7 lä t'ä t'e rume' t'xw's nä t'ä'gunt p na-
put him in middle lay him down

8 tca tal ge'nd' ent' g lä'sim tuwä'
jump on him cry

9 m'a t'alg's tse'it cetä's kwintem t'äp'
Buzyard were 1st to get

10 g xwä's t'em xwä t'ä t'em me't ä'n xäxu
put him in middle all

11 t'cä t'äl ge'nd' ent' g s'x max'e'ntem
one after another step ss. B.

12 xwä t'ce t'ä's tca tal ge'nd' entem g tse'it
first stood up & stepped on him

- 1 ai yä't t'cä't alge'nä' e'ntem h'm gume ne'-
all stamped on him sunk in
- 2 cä'lumw t'cäm* n'apum t'ce t'ä' t'ä' t'ä'ne
ground only fur was sticking up
- 3 q xwä's em q täl x'ngwist t'ce t'ä' t'o'-
Coy from high he jumped
- 4 xwä'cä'n x'tem t'se'it q q'we'it x'elt's
down on him they left they left
- 5 xwä't'e'm t'cäs xwä'yel xoi q t'se'it
the girl by chief
- 6 ä'mre xwi yä st'e'm t'cäs xwi yä yel ä'tsax
she sat this girl the chief she looked
- 7 tuwä t'üm t'üm ne' q lä' la'axw c'itai-
toward dead A.M. she
- 8 mens || t'so' nuc cä' n'ä' d'p'w || xoi n'g'n-
heard song of Lynx
- 9 g'ne'ya t'ei t'ä'te t'ei yä't lä' sp'unes
soon in sight all fur
- 10 xoi xoi xoi xwä't're lo ä'mre q ä'tsat
done he jumped he sat down she
- 11 x'x st'em t'ä' s'z xoi q t'e' t'sdne t'ä'tsane
watched him he smoothed
- 12 p'x n'as t'sänt t'c'ä'm t'c'ä'm s'äntet xwä t'ce t's x'gwä'p-
to to his wrists his ft. have 1000

- 1 a group ere q t'et'sxus xwi yä's t'et'cäm -
long hair smoothed his
- 2 t'cäm alg'as penä^{sän} t'ä'm t'ä'm t'sen'as
legs up to ankles
- 3 xwi'stus xoi ul t'et'sxus penä sän t'et'-
he was done to under
- 4 me'p'as ne ta g'a w'a's q'om sut t'egwel t'set^{it}
chin pressed head down on top that's why
up from chin
- 5 at's g'wä's x'mus q lut ä t'et'sxus xwi yä -
his face is shrunken not smooth
gathered
- 6 ste t'ä'm'egs t'egwel t'se'it lut ä ste t'cäm -
his nose that's why he has no nose
- 7 eg's u ce t penä san t'ce me'p'as t'sxwä'
just at neck to chin he was
- 8 t'ep'entem xwä ä ä^m xoi t'e'mi ä t
now up to by & quit entirely
- 9 q t'cän^u t'et' p'el'g'wä's q q ä^m xwi yä' p'...
I am lonesome
- 10 xoi xä lä t'cäm d'j'ai d'j'it t'se'it q ä^m xwi ä^q
I might be ugly
- 11 q t'ce'i t'ce'i t'cäi t'ce'i^{fä'nä} gu d'j'ai d'j'it ä's q t'se'it
that's all it. if you are ugly
I don't care
- 12 ul t'uwä t'sä t'us sile q t'ei yä' t'ä'stus
went home to his own (Lynx) all he got

- 1 *lā ts'e lā ätsät^{ux} tse'it lā mälts'e'istus*
 deer to his home he had lot of deer
 there
- 2 *ts'e'it tci lēp xuxwi ärts'gwe'it*
 they hunted the ones traveling
- 3 *lā'g'am q' yä q'o g'o tē'lt xuxwi alatts*
 they corralled deer fawn magpie
- 4 *xwa to xwa sq'me'it tsume ä'net otsg'ogoye*
 and R. because they stepped
 softly
- 5 *xwä tca talge'nd' änsile xuxwi yä p'*
 they stepped on L.
- 6 *t'egw'el tse'it q' un xwe' t'xw'e'nt'umle*
 that's why they were rewarded
- 7 *rig tci sux^w suxwe'lgw'asile xwi ä tuwa*
 they packed it (fawn) R.
- 8 *latx'ätsä t'ä gwi'tet'em xwä ä sm'e'm'e'm*
 they were seen by q' folks
- 9 *ä' mēle ä't'et'em lā ts'e xoi q' xwi' but*
 lots were got the deer that no
 it wasn't so
- 10 *axel t'eq'ä m'e'le'w xuxwi yä tuwä*
 they were hungry R.
- 11 *al xoi ä xoi ut t'ogw'it s'xant amät*
 magpie mile let's go see
- 12 *xwä p' tse'it xoi lā tci yä't pä'sile*
 L where they got there 1046

sü't c. t. c. t } same pinemoss
sq wä' l

1 In gwe't ament amle ul ä'mtemle lä-

they gave them something were fed
toward

2 atsgotst ä' mle ~~lag up~~ lä'w nä' gup ultertok
grease mle tomorrow you can

3 q'me'it q tuwän kwi'rts ~~tä'xpe'menent~~
come back to stay at night all made noise

4 tä'tsrtz me'lt, eltsule lä'm Lo In In }
the child m

5 g lä' otstst tsat xoi ä' tä'yl.
R

6 xu'gul t'o gwa'tsaxentul xoi t'o gwa'tsaxentul
look

7 tce'nme xwi'äsqwäl g xwä'tä'te m
oh that's it moss toward

8 pztä'e'pzt xwa sgotst g lut ä'gwite-
other side grease didn't see

9 temle xwi'ä sgotst tamle sqwäl g
the grease just moss t'

10 lä'la'axw t'e'o'tsen nä'gu'nem t'e'ä'xw*
quiet that they're dead

11 ä'sq'ä'melen xoi ä' xure t'oya'tsaxen-
from hunger chief told someone

12 t'ul g o'slept xwi' xwa mwa'tcalg s
last Bera went to his own

Julia thinks m'ma'tcalys is Raven
he shares food when he has enough.
Buz first eats dead things, m'ma'tcalys
is Raven

- 1 ~~tse'it~~ g xu'it huxwa'ts getx^w gwrte-
over the house he flew seen
- 2 stem xuxwa o pä'g xoi dā'xa mēment gwrn
something white he swooped down oh
- 3 gōtst g e'le'm g g'ä'elps xoi ä'm
grease he ate he choked on it
- 4 t'ä'yal xui'yal xamut xit ä'ngwut-
go I suppose he'll pick up
- 5 t'e'o'stus t'elume t'ä'xw t'ux^wp xoi xui
out their eyes of the dead
- 6 xui ä'steirat ut t'cm t'sä'xw t'le'm xuiyā
they pulled out for him
- 7 sg ä'e'elps pa'xumstē'm xuxwi ä'gōtst
grease they divided the grease
- 8 gwrts xuxwe" t'ä xoi xoi xui t'ä'sm
each had very sm. piece
- 9 t'ä t'u wä'mma'tcalgs t'ä t'ä'tc p?
with Raven L.
- 10 t'ertä' apō hōstōmle t'u ä'smē'em t'ertä xat-
they were killed by ♀ they were
- 11 "xatā p gōntē'mle xoi g t'ä'ylh
beaten on head (came to life again)
- 12 ä'm t'ci yä't'et'cul t'a w'lw'w'le'm
all take valuables 1264 ✓

- 1 *ta sɔ mɛ ʔwɛl gɔw s* *ä* *xit cat x m a gwe'nd*
your heads we are going to pay
damages
- 2 *ä* *lä s m* *ternu lä'* *lä xast lä-*
mine is best
- 3 *sɔ mɛ ʔwɛl gɔw s* | *xoi* *xu'rt tɛ m* *nä tɛ tɔ'*
my heads they went with it about
packed it
- 4 *pen* *xit xui* *o ʔä m* *tuwä* *o ʔä m läp'*
they went no attention & &
- 5 *xoi* *xwɛt* *t'ä'xwɛt tɛ m* *ä* *xwi xwa tɛ'ä tɛ*
they put it down for her this is
- 6 *mug'men x* *tä s xoi* *tä t o sɔ m xasɔ s m'*
damages that we are paying
so will all feel good
- 7 *lgwɛt s* *xoi tɛ'ä' lɛ xwä* *tä t a fɛ l wɛ t*
untied it
- 8 *ä t s x x ɛ n s* *xwi ul s m* *ul mana' t cal g s ul*
she looked at Corp's things Rameis
- 9 *ai ʔä* *äpt nɛ tɔ'* *xwi ul t ca tɔ t ä ʔä g wɛ t*
all it went among bluebird
one thing missing
- 10 *ka s i m a ʔwɛl gɔw s* *ä nɛt* *nä o ʔ u n g wɛ t*
beads because blue
- 11 *nä xä st* *ä* *lä* *lɛ t* *nä p r u t t e t tɔ'*
very good no if it's kept be's gone
- 12 *xu'ul* *tä t z t ä' xä g wɛ t* *ʔ* *ä n i ʔä m ä p*
the bluebirds always

Birds were all people, after xäper threw
things around some to people & some are +
now they are like they are but prob. bluebird
had necklace at 1st.

1 lut lut ä t'cät ^{not}fa's t'elcät xoi utxur'sta
no will never make it up

2 ut sä'w t'emo utxur'stem t'ä't'ä't'cyl.

3 ä'm lut rtsgunä' t'c'a xaul t'cät t'ä'kä-
no she said gone the Bluebirds

4 gwa't xoi ä'm xui t'erts & gunä'tul xoi
go call him

5 t'erts xui ä'm t'egwäl stem xit lut ä t'erts-
why did you not

6 xur'st^{ut} xwä ä's mäg'mé'lgwa't (s) g ä'm
put yours in your heads

7 lu ni gunä t'ers nū'g'u xui gun xä'st xwä'
no I didn't think they'd care for it

8 d'j'äi d'j'it xoi t'se'it xur'stem ut xur'stem
it's so ugly he gave them

9 ut t'ä'gultem xoi a'tsaxens xui ä' xui-
laid down

10 xaul t'cät t'ä'kä'gwa't kwä'ts ä'm xai'ya

11 l'ém'äme xoi g t'se'it ä'mle nū'g'u'p ul-
you can come

12 t'erts gwa't t'ä'ä t'sä'ts^{t xump} nū'g'u'p ul nā'p
back here to line your houses you go in 10711 ✓

1 atsq'wéltt afsge ltte g l'ä ul smi
will be full meat belong to Coy

2 t'ä m'c s'tsa'm xrl dj'äi dj'it xrl ä'sfette
only bones ugly meat

3 g l'ä ul m'ma'tcalg's t'ä m'ic g'ang an
Raven just heads

4 t's-e'it xoi k'm xwat paly's

at xwa'net, Harrison

5 er l'il t'c s'g'wä'i l'x^u

g m't'ä l'g^u was a chief of the Kal.

6 Kal. 48 yrl musu sp'a x'änc', was with the Kal.

7 p'o g p'og ci ne'nx, was C'd B but not
chief

8 Kal. 59 ä m'ot ä (t)ä' t'uam, 1st chief Sitting Bull
before Stela'am, Big Chief Tom's m.f.

9 m saw Stela'am

10 m wa'x änc' was chief before Tom

11 However...

12 Stela'am was fierce, had hair on face
very tall & big
legs was stout, people listened if he said
only one word.

13 Young g had no hair & didn't want one but
he beat her then she had to marry the man he
chose for her.

14 t'ä m'p'o' s'e m'e w, no heart

CHAPTER V

LYNX IN REICHARD'S MONOLINGUAL TYPESCRIPT

Reichard first typed the Coeur d'Alene texts in two copies (with a carbon), as reproduced here, probably in the same order as the notebooks. I infer that she reordered them because the original number XLIII has been crossed out and amended to XXI. Also visible are a few hand written marks, other typed insertions, and a footnote. We also infer that she intended to submit these texts, without the translation, to some publishing concern.

~~XXI~~ ^{Story of}
~~XLIII~~ ⁽¹⁰⁵⁰⁾ Lynx (Dorothy)

kum əyni'ɪ x^wi 'ətswi'e x^wi' a^w ətswi'e

kum pətča'lgən ɪə y:lmɪ'xums:le. hoi kum əpsti'mtə'ə

x^wi'yə y:lmɪ'xum. hoi kum x^wi'yə 'əpə'ə'tə'n toitsk^wi'ɪtem

x^wə sti'mtə'ə's. hoi ^{tɪ'ɪ} x^wasq^wa'sq^wasə'ə ɪə sti'mtə'ə's.

hoi ɪnrəyi'lgwəs x^wə y:lmɪ'xum. ək^wn nə'ə sə'gwət

ɪəpsq^wa'sq^wasə'ə. kum ək^wn ɪə sm:yi'w nə'ə ɪɪ

hɪsq^wa'sq^wasə'ə nə'ə ɪə hɪsci'ɪ'tmɪ'cəɪt x^wə'apsq^wa'sq^wasə'ə.

kum x^wi'yə ^{ɪɪ} tɪsu'umc x^wi'yə tətčə'nə'ə wə'ə wə'ə.

kum ək^wn hoi ^{tɪɪ} tɪnə'ptul nə'ə sə'gwət ku'upsq^wa'sq^wasə'ə

nə'ə k^wintx^w kum nə'ə hoi ɪə tčəstə'u'ums.

hoi kum tɪɪ'ɪ ɪnčə'lte. k^wi'ntem kum əɪɪ'l

pənə'ə sm:yi'w. əku'stus hɪsɪ'lə'ə q^wə'yq^wi'yt hɪsɪ'lə'ə.

lut kum uwi'ɪ tɪsu'umc. ək^wn hoi ni ku'ya'ə ək^wn

yo tənə'k^wə'ə x^wə tɪu'ɪ ^{ɪɪ} lutčəstə'nu'ɪx^ws yo pə'ə'tčə

XXI

~~XLIII~~ Lynx (Dorothy)

-2-

hə tɛu^u ɬutɬstɛ¹¹ɬu¹¹ɬx^ws. hɛ xu'yul tɛɬsgwɪnɪ'tul.

tɛɬsgwɪnɪ'tem. lu'tem. ɬk^wn xu'yul tɛɬsgwɪnɪ'tul na'a

ɬoq^wɬɬlu'tem. ɬɬ na'a tɛ¹¹ɬɬ'tɛɛntɬ. hɔɪ uɬtɛɬsgwɪnɪ'tem.

hɔɪ tɛɬtsxu'i tɛ¹¹ɬu¹¹ɬx^w. ɬk^wn xui uɬtɛɬ'noɬ'ɬtɛtoul.

hɔɪ uɬtɛɬtsxu'i uɬtɛɬspɛnɬ'a sm:yi'w. ɬk^wn hɪsɪ'lɬ'a

q^wɬɬ'jɬ^wɪt hɪsɪ'lɬ'a c... c... c...

kum tɬɪ sm:yi'w tɬtɛ pɬ'a'tɛn. tɬk^wi'nts x^wɬ

'ɬɬ'pɬ'a'tɛn tɬa^wɬtɬtɬɬɬ^wa'ɬɛntem tɛuxux^wa'aɪ ho'itsɛn

uɬtɬtɛɬ'ɬoɬomɛnts. kum tɪ'ɪ xɬtɬp ɬɬ stɛɪnt kum

uɬtɬu'um uɬɪntɬa'ɬtsɛnɛm wɬ'a wɬ'a. kum ɬɬɛmu'tɬtɛnɛtem

ɬɬ 'ɬtɛɬtɬɬ'jɬ'a's hɛ pɬ'a'tɛn. hɔɪ kum uɬtɛɬtɬtɛɬtɛɬ-

hɪ'ɪstem kum tɪ'ɪ tɬɬɬho'itsɛn tɬɬɬ utɬkuk^wɪtɬɪ'n

tɛɬspɛnɬ'a sm:yi'w. kum ɬk^wn hɪsɪ'lɬ'a. hɔɪ pɛnɬ'a

ɬɬ'a'tɛn wɬ'ɬtɬɬ hɔɪ tɬɬtɬɪ'ɪ x^wɬ tɛɬtɬtɬtɬtɬ'jɬ'a's.

~~XXI~~
~~XXXX~~ Lynx (Dorothy)

-3-

kum tãtc tsãtx^w ulx^wãtpu'sents. ãk^wn x^wiýã y:lmí'xum
 xui tc:tsk^wi'ntul ãã tãtc :nmi''tewãs nã'ã tã'k^wuntp
 na'ã tcatalqi'nã'ãntp. kum ãã sm:yi'w twa mana'tcalqs
 tsi''ã ci''tãsk^wi'ntsile ãã pã'ãtcn. kum xu'istem
 x^wã tãtc :nmi''t. ãk^wn hahoi tcatalqi'nã'ãntul.
 kum smãxi''tcn x^wã ci''tãstcatalqi'nã'ãnts.
 kum tsi''ã ayã tcatalqi'nã'ãntem h:ngwununi'culumx^w.
 tããm u^uspum tci':tãtã'ãtã'ãtcemi'... kum x^wã sm:yi'w
 kum tãl ingwi'st tc:tcãtu'x^w:lcãã'ãntem. tsi''ã kum
 q^wi''ã xĩlts x^wã sti'mtcã'ãs x^wã y:lmí'xum. hoi
 kum tsi''ã ã'mic x^wiýã sti'mtcã'ãs x^wiýã y:lmí'xum.
 a'tãxents ãuwa tumtumni''ã kum ãã la'ax^w cãtomi'nts
 [tsunuc cãnu'lix^w tsunuc cãnu'lix^w]l hoi ukuk^whiýã'ã

1Spokan

XXI

Lynx (Dorothy)

-4-

toiti' to ¹¹to¹¹ya' ɛɛ spums. hoi hoi. hoi x^wa'tio

kuw ɛ'mio kum a'tsatsystem ɛɛ 'ɛsmi'yam.

hoi kum ti'tsents ti'tsents penɛ'ɛ stsantcem-

tcemtsi'ntot tgwal tsi'ɛ x^wa tci'ɛtsgwɛ'pgwpoic.

ti'tsents x^wiya sttca'mtcamalq:ɛ penɛ'ɛ sintca'mtcmtsencis

ho'istus. hoi uti'tsents penɛ'ɛ tsantcemi'penɛs ni'ɛtaq-

awasqantsu't tgwal tsi'ɛ atsq^wa'asmus. kum lutɛti'tsents

sttca'mi'qs. tgwal ɛ tsi'ɛ lutɛypni'ɛtca'mi'qs. uc:ɛ

penɛ'ɛ sintcemi'penɛs tosx^wa'tp'entem x^wa 'ɛsmi'yam.

ɛku'stem hoi ti'ɛ miyɛɛ ~~ɛ~~ to:nantcu^up1'lgwɛs.

kum ɛk^wn x^wiya pɛ'ɛtɔn hoi xɛlɛ'ɛ to:ndjɛ'ydjityt.

kum ɛk^wn x^wiya smi'yam kum tcɛytc1'(nem) ɛɛ

nɛ'ɛ kudjɛ'ydjitytɛs.

.

XXI
 XLII Lynx (Dorothy) -5-

zā tsī'z zā 'ātsātx' tsī'z mātsī'etūs. kum

tsī'z tēlī'p. ⁷ xux^wiya 'tsq^wi'z zā'qem kum

yā'āskuk^wutī'it xux^wiya āzr^wā'ts x^wa twasq^wi'tsemo

āynī'z ~~utakuk^wā'y~~ x^wa tcataiqi'nā'ānts:lo xux^wiya

pā'ā'tōn. tgwāi kum h:ng^wi'tmī'ntem:lo. hoi kum

toisux^wsux^wi'lgwās:lo x^wiya twasq^wi'tsemo āzr^wā'ts

tāgwā'totem x^wa ~~āsmi'ymā'ām~~ āku'n:lo ar^wstem zā

tsī'z. hoi kum k^wāy lut kux kum aī'l tcsq^wāmi'len

xux^wiya t^wasq^wi'tsemo āzr^wā'ts. hoi āku'n:lo hoi

u^utu'ya'tāptmāt x^wa pā'ā'tōn. hoi zā tēliya'apās:lo

^{q^w} ~~nā~~i'tementem:lo u^uz'ā'mtem:lo zā 'asqutst.

āku'stem:lo la'ax^w nā'ā kup^uūt^c:tsq^wi'z. kum

kuwa ink^wi'ts tā'k^wpmentaut zā sts:sts:mī'itālt.s:lo.

zā āzr^wā'ts u^unēnēn. kum zā sq^wi'tsemo utātsātsē.

~~XXI~~
~~XLIII~~ Lynx (Dorothy)
 -6-

hoi ăk^wn ăa y:lmı'xum xu'yul tu^uya'tăxentul. hoi
 tu^uya'tăxentEm. tci'nemo x^wiya sq^wăl kum x^wă tăto
 :npıstă'ı'ptsı:s x^wa squtst kum lutăgwi'tctemılc x^wiya
 squtst tmić sq^wăl. kum ăa la'ax^w tci'u'tsen. nă'ă-
 ku'nem ti'ı tăx^wp ătosqămi'len. hoi ăk^wn xuić
 tu^uya'tăxentul. kum ~~us:lu'p~~ ^{nă'ă} xui x^wa mana'tcalqs
 xu'... ă h:nx^wutsqi'ăx^w. gwi'tctem xux^wiya u^upă'q.
 hoi dă'x^wmentsut kum h:squtst. kum ăn kum
 qă'ı'łps. hoi ăk^wn ăa y:lmı'xum xu'yul xumut
 h:ă nă 'ăngwuttci'atus ă ~~ălu'ăytă~~ x^wtux^wp.

hoi xui x^wiya stcint ułtcıntsă'k^wıtem x^wiya
 sqă'ı'łps. pă'k^wumstem xux^wiya squtst gultsxux^wi'...
 ă hoi xui ăa smıyı'w ăa ^ăkuwa mana'tcalqs ăa
 tăto nă'ă tci'ă tci'ăpı'łustemılc ăa 'ămi'ăm tci'taxatxat-

XXI
~~XLIII~~ Lynx (Dorothy) -7-

a'pquentem:lo. hoi kum zä y:lmí'xum äk^wn tciⁱyarí'tcul
 zä wilw:li'm zä smuq^wi'lgwäs äk^wn. hoi teatmuq^wi'nä'^ä
 kum äk^wn zä sm:yí'w ~~tc:nu^uig'~~ zä xäst zä smuq^wi'lgwäs.
 hoi sä'x^wtem xu':item nä'^ä ttou'pen h:z xui. u^uqä'm
 zuwä smi'yäm. u^uqä'm zä pä'^ätön. hoi x^wi'': zä dā'x^witem
 äku'stem x^wi'': x^wa 'atcatmuq^wi'nä'^ä tcāsho'í tcālte'-
 us:nxas:semi'lgwäs. hoi tēā'lic x^wa smi'yäm teatarí'lx^wunts
 a'ts.xents x^wi'': ulsm:yí'w ulm:na'tcalqs ul'aya'ä äp:
 ni'':tēu^u x^wi'': ultcatetä'qegwäz ha smuq^wi'lgwäs äyni'z
 nä 'utq^wu'nq^wunä'^äst na'a xäst. äk^wn zä smi'yäm
 lut nä'^ä pinto tēu^u x^wa 'ultcatetä'qegwäz. kum
 änyä'mp lut lutätcākusxasti'loät.

hoi u^uxu':stem u^usä'x^wtem u^uxu'':stem zä tātē
 y:lmí'xum. äku'stem lut gwyni'x^w tēu^u ha ultcatetä'qē-

~~XXI~~~~XLII~~ Lynx (Dorothy) -8-

gwā́. hoi ákʷn xui tci:sgwɣni'tul. hoi tci:tsxu'i.

áku'stem tgwā́l stiṁ h:z lutá:tsxu'':strʷ xʷa

smɣqʷi'lgwā́s. kum ákʷn ni kum tci:sná'áku' xʷi'':

kun xäst xʷā djā'ydjíyt. hoi tsi'':z xu'stem

uɬxu'':stem uɬtā'kʷitem. hoi a'táxents xʷi'yā smi'yām

xʷi'': xʷa ulcatetā'qegwā́. kʷints ákʷn hayo

li'mlamo. hoi kum tsi'':z áku'stem:lo ná'ā

kup'ulci:tsqʷi'':z zā 'átsā'tsɬxʷmp ná'ā kup'ulná'pt

atsqʷi'tā́ asqiltto. kum zā ulsm:yí'w utmic stā́m

h:z djā'ydjíyt ha sqiltto. kum zā 'ulmāna'toalqs

tmic qo'mqen. tsi'':z hoi. hɬnxʷa'tpalqs.

CHAPTER VI

LYNX IN REICHARD'S INTERLINEAR TYPESCRIPT

The facsimile reproduced in this chapter shows that Reichard added the interlinear translation to the carbon copy of her typescript. So that the Coeur d'Alene line is the carbon copy, and the English is the fresh type. Here too one can see the various emendations in black and red pencil, and, on the left margin, references to the handwritten notebook pages.

~~1060~~ (1060) Lynx (Dorothy)

kum hyni'1 x'1 'stawi'e x'1' ap' stawi'e
then because here was a house here many houses

kum patōa'lqen 25 y:lmī'xum:10. hoi kum apstī'mtōā'ā
then Bald-headed Eagle was their chief and then he had a daughter

x'iya y:lmī'xum. hoi kum x'iya 'k'pā'ā'tō'n toltak'i'item
this chief and then this by Lynx she was taken from him

x'ā stī'mtōā'ā. hoi tīk'asq'a'sq'asā'ā 25 stī'mtōā'ā.
his daughter then she had a child his daughter

hoi ināyī'lgwāe x'ā y:lmī'xum. āk'n nā'ā ā'gwāt
then he was angry the chief he said whoever

25psq'a'sq'asā'ā. kum āk'n 25 āyī'w nā'ā xī2
has the child then he said Coyote it might

hīsq'a'sq'asā'ā nā'ā 25 hīsoi'ā'tmī'chit x'ā'apsq'a'sq'asā'ā.
he my child my eldest is the one who has the child

1061 kum x'iya 'itōu'ūmo x'iya tētōā'nā'ā wā'ā wā'ā.
then this was crying this little (one) wā'ā wā'ā

kum āk'n hoi te:nā'ptul nā'ā ā'gwāt ku'apsq'a'sq'asā'ā
then he said then come in whichever of you is the father of the child

nā'ā k'intx' kum nā'ā hoi 25 tōāstōu'ums.
when you take it then it will cease its crying

hoi kum tsi'1 inōā'lte. k'i'ntam kum āxī'1
and then there it went around it was taken then ~~it~~ just

pēnā'ā āyī'w. āku'stus hīsi'1ā'ā q'ā'j'q'ā'īt / hīsi'1ā'ā.
as far as Coyote he said to it my daughter's you are piti¹, my child able daughter's child

lut kum wā'1' tōu'ūmo. āk'n hoi nī kuā'ā āk'n
no then it screamed crying he said then are you all he said

yo tenā'x'ā'ā x'ā tōu'ū luteāsteiāu'ix'ā yo pā'ā'tōn
my! one the one gone he did not come in my! it is Lynx
is about

~~XII~~
~~XIII~~ Lynx (Dorothy) -2-

18 tóu^u zutátoihu'x^s. hā xu'yul testagwini'tul.
 he was the absent one he did not yes go call him ~~father~~
 come in

testagwini'tcm. lu'tcm. Sk'n xu'yul testagwini'tul na'^s
 he was called hither~~s~~ he re- he said go call him if
 fused

2oq'urilu'tcm. mē nā^s toila'tēntp. hoi ultestagwini'tcm.
 likewise he refuses bind him up then again he was called
 again

hoi testaxu'i toihu'x^s. Sk'n xul ultoi'neā'ltehtoul.
 then he came he came in he said go pass it about again

hoi ultestaxu'i ultestapnā^s emyi'w. Sk'n hiai'lk'^s
 then again it came again it came as far he said my daughter's
 as Coyote son

q^uā'yq^uāyt hiai'lk'^s o... o... o...
 you poor thing my grand- sh sh sh
 child

kūm tūi emyi'w tūto pā'ā'tōh. tāk'ā'nta x^s
 then from Coyote toward Lynx he took it

'x^spā'ā'tōh tsāptāltārlp'ā'xentem tēumux'ā'at ho'itēn
 by Lynx it was clawed almost it stopped cry-
 ing

ultātoi'loēmānta. kūm tūi' xātap 18 stōint kūm
 again he gave it to then already they^{partly} the people then
 someone

ultāu'um ulāntā'xtācnem wā'ā wā'ā. kūm āhēmū'tāhēntem
 again it cried again it hurried wā'ā wā'ā then he was sat be-
 with the mouth hind

106. 18 'ātoitōā'yā'ā hā pā'ā'tōh. hoi kūm ultōitstōitōi'
 by his grandmother Lynx and then again it was
 brought near

hi'ātem kūm tūi' tēāho'itēn tēmā utāukū'āytai'n
 the end then surely it was just about just sobbing
 to stop (slowly)

testapnā^s emyi'w. kūm Sk'n hiai'lk'^s hoi panā^s
~~father~~ up as far as Coyote then he said my daughter's then up to
 child

pā'ā'tōh zū'ātem. hoi tāitai' x^s teitwātoitōā'yā'ā.
 Lynx it was lost then farther to his grandmother
 in the mouth

~~XXI~~
~~XXII~~ Lynx (Dorothy)

-3-

kum tate taktx' uix'atpu'ants. Mk'n x'iyk y:lmixum
 then to the house she ran with it he said this chief

xui to:tek'i'ntul 22 tate :nmi''twa na'k tm'k'unt
 go take him to then middle of the lay him down
 floor

na'k toataiqi'na'antp. kum 22 smyi'w twa mana'tealqs
 stamp on him then Coyote with Buzzard

tei''2 ei''tsek'i'nta:lo 22 pa'atoh. kum xu'stem
 there were the first to Lynx then he was taken
 take him

x'k tate :nmi''t. Mk'n hahoi toataiqi'na'antul.
 to the middle of he said go on stamp on him
 the floor

kum smaxi''t'oh. x'k ei''tseteataiqi'na'ants.
 then Grizzly was the first to stamp on
 him

kum tei''2 ayak toataiqi'na'antem h'ngwummi'oulumx'.
 then there all he was stamped on he sank into the
 ground

1064 toah u'apum tei'stath'k'at'ocmi'... kum x'k smyi'w
 just his fur was showing a little then Coyote

kum tui :ngwi'st te:toaktu'x'lokn'antem. tei''2 kum
 then from high jumped down on him there then

q'i''2 x:its x'k sti'mtoh'as x'k y:lmixum. hoi
 they moved they left her his daughter the chief then

kum tei''2 k'nie x'iyk sti'mtoh'as x'iyk y:lmixum.
 and there she sat this his daughter this chief

a'taxents zuwa tumtumni'' kum 22 la'ax' optomi'nte
 she looked at it that corpse then in the morning he heard it

[tsunuc oamu'l:x' tsunuc oamu'l:x']¹ hoi u'uk'hiya'
 then soon

¹ spoken

~~XVI~~
~~XVII~~ Lynx (Dorothy)

-4-

toiti'to toiyā'n xā spums. hoi hoi. hoi x'ā'tic
 it was showing all his fur done done then he got up

zū' x'm:c kum a'tāatāstam i' 'Nemi'yā.
 that one sitting then he was looked at by the woman

hoi kum ti'tsents ti'tsents penk'ā mōmōtōm-
 and then he smoothed it he smoothed as far as his
 it

1065 tōmōtsi'ntet tawāi tsai'z x'ā toī'tagwā'pgwypōic.
 wrists because there x'āxāx long-haired his feet
 were

ti'tsents x'iyā stōā'mōamālois penk'ā sātōā'mōmōtōmōis
 he smoothed it these his legs as far as his ankles

ho'istus. hoi utti'tsents penk'ā tōmōtōmō'pān'ā ni'taq-
 he stopped it then again he smoothed it his chin he pressed

āwāqentau't tawāi tsai'z atō'ā'āsmus. kum lutāti'tsents
 on the top of his because there his face is then he did not
 head wrinkled smooth it

stōā'mi'qō. tawāi x' tsai'z lutā'pāni'tōā'mi'qō. uoi:
 his nose he there he has no nose just
 that is why

penk'ā sātōā'mi'pān'ā tōax'ā'tp'entem x'ā 'Nemi'yā.
 as far as his chin for a purpose he was by the woman
 gone for

āku'stem hoi ti'ā niyāz kum tōmōtōmō'pān'ā.
 he was told stop already very thin I am lonesome

kum āk'n x'iyā pā'ā'tōh hoi pāk'ā tōmōtōmō'pān'ā.
 then he said this Lynx then maybe I am ugly

kum āk'n x'iyā emi'yā kum tōmōtōmō'pān'ā i'ā
 and she said this woman then what of it

nā'ā kudjā'pādjijtas.
 if you are ugly

1066 nā'ā kum tsai'z uttwātek'tx'ā:ic kum toiyā'āatatus
 then there again at their house then he assembled
 much

~~231~~
~~23111~~ Lynx (Dorothy) -5-

23 tsi' 23 'ststx' tsi' 23 mltst' 'stus, kum
 there at the house there he made a home then

tsi' 23 to:2i'p. xux'ifx 'itd' 23 23'dem kum
 there he hunted these who moved searched then
 rounded up

yh'akum'uti'it xux'if 23r'x'ts x'a twasq'i'terno
 secured a lawn this Magpie with Rabbit

23ni' 23 utstx' 23r'x'ts x'a tcatatqi'ns'antstle xux'ifx
 because lightly they had stamped on him this

23'x'ton. tswi kum hng' 23'tai'ntemlo. hoi kum
 Lynx because then they were pitied and then

toisux'xux'i'lgwstle x'ifa twasq'i'terno 23r'x'ts
 they carried it hither this with Rabbit Magpie
 on the back

tsgwi'totem x'a 'kamifx'x'm. 23u'nile ar'stem 23
 they were seen by the woman they said there is
 much

tai' hoi kum k'xy lut kum kum axi'1 tosq'mi'len
 deer and then still not then it was as if they
 were hungry

xux'ifa twasq'i'terno 23r'x'ts. hoi 23u'nile hoi
 kum those with Rabbit Magpie then they said now

1067 uttu'ya'taptmt x'a 23'x'ton. hoi 23 toliya'xpkstle
 we will go look at Lynx then 23 when they arrived

23' 23'temtemlo ul'x'temlo 23 'asqutst.
 they were pitied again they were fed with fat

23u'stemlo la'ax' ns' kuxutstst' 23' 23 kum
 they were told in the morning you move back here and

23wa snk' 23'ts 23'k'pmentst 23 stststsi'itst. silo.
 that evening they made a noise their children

23 23r'x'ts y'x'x'x' kum 23 sq'i'terno utstststst.
 Magpie unenen then Rabbit's utstststst

~~XIII~~
~~XLIII~~ Lynx (Dorothy) -6-

hoi ak'n za yilmi'xum xu'yul tu'ya-táxental. hoi
then he said the chief to look at them then

tu ^u ya'tsɛntɛm,	toi'neɛ	x ^u iya	sq ^u ɛl	kum	x ^u ɛ	tɛto
they were watched	what is it?	that	moss	and		toward
		this				

inpi:stɬ'ɪ'ptɬɛ xʷa sɬutst kum lutɬgwɪ'tetɛ:ɪc xʷɪjɔ
one side of the mouth fat then it was not seen this

[illegible]

ku²nam tɿ² tɕx²p ʔtesq̄mi²lan. hoɿ ɬk²n xu:ɔ
thought surely they are dead of hunger then he said go

188 tu^uya^a t^axentul. kuh us: l^ap^a xul x^aa mans^a toalqa
look at them then he went Buzzard

xu^u'^u2 hən^ux'ytəq^u1'2x^u gw^ui'tetən xux^u'i^uya u^up^uk^u'q.
he proceeded to pass over ridgepole ~~he~~ was seen this one white
under it.

hoi dM'x'mentsut kum hiequ'tet. kum iin kum
then he went down my my fat then he ate then
you!

qā'ī'lpə hoi ʔk'n ɪ y:lmɪ'xum xu'yul ʔumut
it got stuck in then he said the chief go I suppose
his throat

he is h:l nã 'angwattou' stus z tũkũtũ x"tũx"p.
pronging out the eyes of those who died

həi xui x^{wi}ŋə stəint ʊntəintə^x x^{wi}ŋə x^{wi}ŋə
then he went this person again he pulled out for this
it was him

sə'ɪ'lpə pə'kʷəmstəm xux'ɪʔa sɔtət gultaxux'ɪ'...
 what stuck in it was put down this fat each a little
 his throat

2H ho1 xui 2H smyi'w 2H kuwa mana'toalqs 2H
then they went Coyote that Buzzard
with

tkte p̄k'⁸tōn. teitapu'lustamilo iṣ 'kami'yām teitayatyat-
to Lynx they were injured by the woman they were
beaten on the

~~XXII~~ Lynx (Dorothy) -7-
~~XXI~~

a'pəntem:le, hoi kum 2E y:lmɪ'xum Ekʷn tei'yaxi'toul
head and then the chief said assemble

104 2E wiłw:li'm 2E smuq'i'lgwəs Ekʷn. hoi teatmuq'i'nM'k
valuables the damages he said lay them on it

kum Ekʷn 2E smiyi'w te:nułM' 2E x̄st 2E smuq'i'lgwəs.
then he said Coyote mine is what is nice my damages

hoi ek'x'tem xu'ɪtem nM'k ttou'pen hoi xui. u'qM'm
then it was carried for her about then went she paid
(it was taken) (there were who) no attention

2uM smi'fām. u'qM'm 2E p̄k'atōn. hoi x'i'2 dM'x'item
that woman he paid no Lynx then here it was dropped
attention for her

aku'stem x'i'2 x'a 'atcatmuq'i'nM'k tešho'i teštc'-
she was told here is what was piled on it is to make to be on
(blanket) an end for us

usɪŋxast:smi'lgwəs. hoi t̄k'li: x'w smi'fām teatari'lx'p̄ntə
good terms again then she got up the woman she untied it

a'ti'xents x'i'2 ulamɪ'w ulana'tealqə ul'aya'k ʔp̄
she looked at it what belonged to Coyote Buzzard all of them was

ni'tou' x'i'2 ultcatst̄'qəgw̄l ha smuq'i'lgwəs k̄yni'2
missing from that belonging to Bluebird the damages because
amongst

nM'k 'utq'w'p̄q'ynM'k st na'a x̄st. Ekʷn 2E smi'fām
it was blue on the surface it was nice she said the woman

1070 lut nM'k p̄ntte t̄ou' x'w 'ultcatst̄'qəgw̄l. kum
no as long as it is missing that belonging to Bluebird then

k̄nyM'p̄ lut lut̄t̄ek̄k̄usxasti'lekt.
forever no we will not make up again

hoi ukxu'istem ulsM'x'tem /ukxu'istem/ 2E tk̄to
then it was taken back it was packed again it was to
back taken

y:lmɪ'xum. aku'stem lut gw̄yni'x' t̄ou' ha ultcatst̄'qə-
the chief he was told no truly missing is that belonging
to Bluebird

~~YU-IT~~ Lynx (Dorothy)
-3-

gwhi. hoi ak'n xui testagwuni'tul. hoi testxu'i.
then he said go fx call her then xmy she came

aku'stem tgw'i stih hoi lutstestxu'istx' x'a
she was asked why is it that you did not bring it

smuq'i'lgwis. kum ak'n ni kum to:anx'aku' x'i'
your offering then she said was I to know this

kum xiat x'a dja'ydjift. hoi tsi'z xu'stem
my is nice the ugly thing then there she brought it was
yacc!

ukxu'istam ultx'k'item. hoi a'tagente x'iyu emi'yum
again they took it again it was laid then she looked this woman
it was to know down for her at it

x'i' x'a ultcatat'a'qegwhi. k'into ak'n hayo
this which belonged to Bluebird she took it she said my!

li'mlame. hoi kum tsi'z aku'stamle n'a
thank you and then there they were told

1071 kup'ultatstq'i'z z'a 'atx'tatx'mp n'a kup'ukn'pt
move back here your housed go back in/

atsq'i'ta asqiltto. kum z'a ulsuyi'w utmie stam
full of meat then that belonging to just bones
Coyote

hiz dja'ydjift ha sqiltto. kum z'a 'ulmina'tealqs
which was ugly meat then that belonging to Buzzard

tmie qo'mqen. tsi'z hoi. hinx'a'tpalqs.
just heads that is the end the end of the road

CHAPTER VII

TRANSLITERATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE INTERLINEARIZED TEXT

What follows is the three line interlinearization of Reichard's original text, Lynx.

For the purpose of this project I have transliterated Reichard's original text into modern phonemic Salish orthography.¹⁴ The following figures contain Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels (figure 4), a transliteration of Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels (figure 5), Reichard's graphemes (figure 6), and Coeur d'Alene phonemes (figure 7).

I	II	III	IV
a	a ^a	a ^{'a}	a'a
ä	ä ^ä	ä ^{'ä}	ä'ä
ε	-	-	-
i	i ⁱ	i ^{'i}	i'i
ɪ	-	-	-
u	u ^u	u ^{'u}	u'u
ɔ	ɔ ^ɔ	ɔ ^{'ɔ}	ɔ'ɔ
ʊ	-	-	-

Figure 4 Reichard's Coeur d'Alene vowels

I	II	III	IV
a	a	a [?]	a [?] a
ε	ε	ε [?]	ε [?] ε
ə	-	-	-
i	i ⁱ	i [?]	i [?] i
ə	-	-	-
u	u	u [?]	u [?] u
ɔ	ɔ	ɔ [?]	ɔ [?] ɔ
ə	-	-	-

Figure 5 Transliteration of Reichard's vowels

¹⁴ See Barthmaier's *A Dictionary of Coeur d'Alene Salish From Gladys Reichard's File Slips* and Clarence Sloat's *A Skeleton Key to Gladys Reichard's Coeur d'Alene Transcriptions*.

p	t	ts	tc	k	k ^w	q	q ^w	?
p'	t'	t's	tc'	k'	k' ^w	q'	q' ^w	
		s	ʈ	c	x	x ^w	ʃ	h
b	d		dj	g	g ^w			
m		n						
m'		n'						
		r	l	y	w	R	r ^w	
		r'	l'	y'	w'	R'	r' ^w	
			i		u			
			ɪ		ʊ			
			ä	ε	ɔ			
				a				

Figure 6 Reichard's Graphemes

p	t	c	č	k ^w	q	q ^w	?
p'	t'	c'	č'	k' ^w	q'	q' ^w	
		s	ʈ	x ^w	ʃ	ʃ ^w	h
b	d		ɟ	g ^w			
m		n					
m'		n'					
		r	l	y	w	ʔ	ʔ ^w
		r'	l'	y'	w'	ʔ'	ʔ' ^w
			i		u		
			ε	(ə)	o		
			a				

Figure 7 Coeur d'Alene Phonemes

The interlinearization was performed using the software Shoebox¹⁵ and is organized as follows:

1. Line number
2. Line of text: The first line of text represents a sentence as indicated in the original text by a period, and is broken up into word units.
3. Morpheme by morpheme break: A morphological breakdown of phonetic transcription -- here a hyphen (-) represents an inflectional affix boundary; the plus (+) represents a synchronically irrelevant morpheme boundary, including a derivational affix boundary.
4. Morpheme by morpheme gloss.
5. Free English translation.

1. 011
2. k^wintəm k^wum' aǰíl pənɛʔ smeyíw
3. k^win -n-t -m k^wum' aǰíl pənɛʔ s+myíw
4. take -d-t -nte then to_do_thus as_far_as Coyote
5. They took it - they did that as far as Coyote.

¹⁵ Shoebox, created at SIL International, is a computer program that helps linguist integrate various kinds of text data. More information about shoebox can be found at www.sil.org/computing/shoebox/.

001

k^wum' **ɛy'níł** **x^wi?** **ɛcwíš** **x^wi?** **a^ɕw** **ɛcwíš** **k^wum'**
k^wum' **ɛy'níł** **x^wi?** **ɛcwíš** **x^wi?** **a^ɕw** **ɛcwíš** **k^wum'**
 then because prox1 house_stands prox1 many house_stands then

p'ač'álqə **łə** **yəlmíx^wumsəlš**
p'ač'álqə **łə** **yəlmíx^wum -s** **-ilš**
 Bald_Eagle det3 chief -3g -3p

They lived there. Many lived there. Eagle was their Chief.

002

hoi **k^wum'** **ɛpst'ímčɛ?** **x^wiy'ɛ** **yəlmíx^wum**
hoi **k^wum'** **ɛpt+s't'ímčɛ?** **x^wiy'ɛ** **yəlmíx^wum**
 and then have_daughter this chief

This Chief, he had a daughter.

003

hoi **k^wum'** **x^wiy'ɛ** **?ɛ** **p'ɛ?č'n'** **čítak^wítəm** **x^wɛ** **st'ímčɛ?s**
hoi **k^wum'** **x^wiy'ɛ** **?ɛ** **p'ɛ?č'n'** **číta+k^wín** **-t** **-t** **-m** **x^wɛ** **st'ímčɛ? -s**
 and then this obl Lynx take_hither -pra -t -nte det1 daughter -3g

His daughter was taken by Lynx.

004

hoi **ti?x^w** **asq^wásq^wasɛ?** **łə** **st'ímčɛ?ɛs**
hoi **ti?x^w** **a+s+q^wás+q^was+ɛ?** **łə** **st'ímčɛ? -s**
 then obtain some_child det3 daughter -3g

His daughter had a child.

005

hoi **ən^ɕɛyílq^wɛs** **x^wɛ** **yəlmíx^wum**
hoi **hn+^ɕɛy+ilq^wɛs** **x^wɛ** **yəlmíx^wum**
 then angry det1 chief

The chief was angry.

006

ɛk^wn **nɛ?** **ség^wɛt** **łə** **ɛpsq^wásq^wasɛ?**
ɛk^wn **nɛ?** **ség^wɛt** **łə** **ɛpt+s+q^wás+q^was+ɛ?**
 say irr who det3 have_child

He said: "Whose child is it?"

007

k^wum' ɛk^wn ɬɛ sməyíw naʔ ʃiɬ həsq^wásq^wasɛʔ nɛʔ ɬɛ
k^wum' ɛk^wn ɬɛ s+myíw nɛʔ ʃiɬ hn- s+q^wás+q^was+ɛʔ nɛʔ ɬɛ
 then say det3 Coyote irr might 1g- child irr det3

həsšíʔtmíʃɛɬ't x^wa ʔa ɛpsq^wásq^wasɛʔ
hn- s+šíʔt+ɛmíʃ +ilt x^wɛ ʔɛ ɛpɬ+s+q^wás+q^was+ɛʔ
 1g- oldest_child det1 obl have_child

Then Coyote said: "It might be my child, maybe it's my older child's child."

008

k^wum' x^wiy'ɛ ʔic'úʔumš x^wiy'ɛ təč'én'ɛ wɛʔɛ wɛʔɛ
k^wum' x^wiy'ɛ y'c- c'úʔm -mš x^wiy'ɛ *** wɛʔɛ wɛʔɛ**
 then this cont- to_cry -cont this ***** wä'ä wä'ä

This little one, it was crying.

009

k^wum' ɛk^wn hoi čənɛptul nɛʔ ség^wɛt
k^wum' ɛk^wn hoi či+nɛpt -ul nɛʔ ség^wɛt
 then say then come_in -plimp irr who

k^wuʔpsq^wásq^wasɛʔ k^wintx^w k^wum' nɛʔ hoi ɬɛ
k^wu_ɛp- s+q^wás+q^was+ɛʔ k^win -t -x^w k^wum' nɛʔ hoi ɬɛ
 2nom have- child take -t -2erg then irr stop det3

čɛsc'úʔums
čɛs- c'úʔm -s
 fut- to_cry -3g

Then the chief commanded: "All of you come in here. Which ever of you is the father of this child, when you hold it then it will cease to cry."

010

hoi k^wum' ciʔɬ ɛnšélč
hoi k^wum' ciʔ+t hn+šélč
 and then there circle

And then they were in a circle.

011

k^wintəm k^wum' aʃíɬ pɛnɛʔ sməyíw
k^win -n-t-m k^wum' aʃíɬ pɛnɛʔ s+myíw
 take -d-t -nte then to_do_thus as_far_as Coyote

They took it - they did that as far as Coyote.

012

lut k^wum' uw'¹⁶ i?c'ú?umš
 lut k^wum' u y'c- c'ú?m -mš
 neg then abs cont- to_cry -cont

But no! It was crying.

013

εk^wn hoi ni¹⁷ k^wuy'á^c εk^wn yo čnék^wε? x^wε č'u
 εk^wn hoi ni k^wu yá^c εk^wn yo č+nék^wε? x^wε č'u
 say then rint 2nom assemble say interj one_person det1 absent

lut čəsčín?útx^ws yo p'ε?č'n' tε č'u tut hε
 lut čəs- čí+n?útx^w -s yo p'ε?č'n' tε č'u lut hε
 neg fut- to_enter -3g interj Lynx det3 absent neg sub

sčín?útx^ws

s- čí+n?útx^w -s
 compl- to_enter -3g

Then the chief said: "Did you assemble? Oh, one wouldn't come in. Lynx is gone. He didn't come in."

014

hε x^wúyul čəcg^wənítul
 hε x^wuy -ul čc+ g^wənít -ul
 yes go -plimp summon_here -plimp

"Yes, go summon him."

015

čəcg^wənítəm
 čc+ g^wənít -t -m
 summon_here -t -nte

Someone went to summon him hither.

016

lútəm
 lut -m
 neg -mdl

He refused.

¹⁶ "u before a vowel becomes uw'" (RG p.546 §127).

¹⁷ ni can be either a rhetorical (mi) or an affirmative (yni) / negative (nni) interrogative. Cf ni glossary entry.

017

ɛk^wn x^wúyul čəcg^wənítul na? ʔoq^w uʔlútəm
 ɛk^wn x^wuy -ul čc+ g^wənít -ul nɛ? ʔoq^w uʔ+lut -m
 say go -plimp summon_here -plimp irr also no_again -mdl

He said: "Go summon him. If he says 'No' again . . .

018

nɛ? čiláč'əntp
 nɛ? čí+láč' -n -t -p
 irr bind_here -d -t -2perg

"then someone bind him up."

019

hoi uʔčəcg^wənítəm
 hoi uʔ+čc+g^wənít -t -m
 then again_summon_here -t -nte

Then he was summoned again.

020

hoi čəcx^wúi čín?úʔx^w
 hoi čc+x^wúi čí+n?úʔx^w
 then come one_enters_here

This time he came and he entered.

021

ɛk^wn x^wui uʔči?ənšélčəčul
 ɛk^wn x^wúi uʔ+či+hn+šélč+ ɛč -ul
 say go again_go_in_a_small_circle -plimp

He said: "Go in a circle again."

022

hoi uʔčəcx^wúi uʔčəcpənɛ? sməyíw
 hoi uʔ+čc+x^wúi uʔ+čc+pənɛ? s+myíw
 then in_turn_go_to again_as_far_as_here Coyote

They circled until in turn it came as far as Coyote.

023

ɛk^wn həsílɛ? q^wéy'q^wiy't həsílɛ? š... š... š...
 ɛk^wn hn- sílɛ? q^wéy'+q^wiy't hn- sílɛ? š... š... š...
 say 1g- grandchild pitiable 1g- grandchild sh sh sh

He said: "My poor grandchild. My grandchild sh! sh!"

024

k^wum' təl' sməyíw təc p'ε?č'n'
 k^wum' təl' s+myíw təc p'ε?č'n'
 then from Coyote toward Lynx

Coyote passed the baby to Lynx.

025

tək^winc x^wε ?ε p'ε?č'n' cancelcəlX^wáXəntəm
 tε+k^wín -n -t -s x^wε ?ε p'ε?č'n' can+cl+clX^w+áXəntəm -n -t -m
 receive -d -t -3erg det1 obl Lynx clawed_under_the_arm -d -t -nte

č'ux^wux^wa? † hóicən
 č'ux^w+ux^w+ε? † hói+cn
 almost con be_quiet

ułtəcítšəšments

uł+tε+čít+šəš -n -t -s
 again_give_something_towards_there -d -t -3erg

Lynx, he received it. He clawed it under the arms. It almost stopped (crying). He passed it on to someone else.

026

k^wum' t'i? šəcp tε sčint k^wum'
 k^wum' t'i? šəcp tε sčint k^wum'
 then emph surprise det3 people then

ułc'u?um ułənt'áXcənəm wε?ε wε?ε
 uł+c'u?m uł+hn+t'áX+cn wε?ε wε?ε
 cry_again again_an_unbearable_sound wä'ä wä'ä

Then the people were surprised -- again it cried it was unbearable, wä'ä wä'ä.

027

k^wum' εn?əmútsčn'stəm tε ?ε
 k^wum' ε+ni?+εm+út+čn' -st(u) -m tε ?ε
 then sit_behind -ct -nte det3 obl

čəčéy'ε?εs hε p'ε?č'n'
 č+čéy'+ε? -s hε p'ε?č'n'
 maternal_grandmother -3g sub Lynx

Right behind Lynx sat his grandmother.

028

hoi k^wum' ułčecč'ič'íhi?stəm k^wum' t'i?
 hoi k^wum' uł+čc+č'i+č'íh -st(u) -m k^wum' t'i?
 and then again_get_near -ct -nte then emph

česhóicən č'am' uck^wuk^wiy'cín'¹⁸ čəcpənz? sməyíw
 čəs- hói+cn č'am' uc- k^wu+k^wiy'+cn čc+pənz? s+myíw
 fut- be_quiet just cont- sobbing as_far_as_here Coyote

Again it was brought near the last of the people. It was just about to stop crying. It was gently sobbing. It came to Coyote.

029

k^wum' ɛk^wn həsílɛ? hoi pənz? p'ɛ?č'n' ʔúscən
 k^wum' ɛk^wn hn- sílɛ? hoi pənz? p'ɛ?č'n' us+cn
 then say lg- maternal_grandfather then as_far_as Lynx quiet

He said: "I am your grandfather."¹⁹ Then it came to Lynx and stopped crying.

030

hoi tɛl' ci? x^wɛ čitačəčéy'ɛ?ɛs
 hoi tɛl' ci? x^wɛ čita+č+čéy'+ɛ? -s
 then from prox2 det1 to_maternal_grandmother -3g

From where he was, Lynx rolled his child to its grandmother.

031

k^wum' tɛč cɛtx^w ułx^wɛt'púsənc
 k^wum' tɛč cɛtx^w uł+x^wɛt'+p+s -n -t -s
 then toward house run_back_unnaturally -d -t -3erg

She ran back to the house with it awkwardly.

¹⁸R writes this form as *uck'uk^wiy'cín'* with an unrounded *k* -- noting, "an initial labialized palatal or velar . . . becomes consonant plus u when reduplicated" (RG p.544 §117) and "Where g, k, and k' have been written they are followed by u and must be understood to be labialized" (RG p.532 §55).

¹⁹This is the line that R footnotes in here translation as being "you are my daughter's child" -- Cf p. 26 footnote 11.

032

ɛkʷn xʷiy'ɛ yelmíxʷum xʷui čækʷíntul ɬɛ tɛč
 ɛkʷn xʷiy'ɛ yelmíxʷum xʷúi čc+kʷin -t -ul ɬɛ tɛč
 say this chief go bring_here -t -plimp det3 toward

ɐnmíʔtəw'ɛs nɛʔ tékʷəntp naʔ
 hn+míʔt+iw'ɛs nɛʔ tékʷ -n -t -p nɛʔ
 be_in_the_middle irr lie_down -d -t -2perg irr

čatal'qíneʔəntp
 č+tal'q+ineʔ -n -t -p
 step_on_the_surface -d -t -2perg

The chief said: "Go get him. Lay him down in the middle of the room and jump on him."

033

kʷum' ɬɛ smeyíw twa mnácalqs ciʔɬ šiʔtɛskʷíncelš
 kʷum' ɬɛ s+myíw twa mnácalqs ciʔ+ɬ šiʔt -ɛs- kʷin -n -t -ilš
 then det3 Coyote with Raven there first -conn- take -d -t -3p

ɬɛ p'ɛʔč'n'
 ɬɛ p'ɛʔč'n'
 det3 Lynx

Coyote and Raven were the first to grab Lynx.

034

kʷum' xʷúystəm xʷɛ tɛč ɐnmíʔt
 kʷum' xʷuy-st(u) -m xʷɛ tɛč hn+míʔt
 then go -ct -nte det1 toward in_the_middle

They put him in the center of the room.

035

ɛkʷn hahoi čatal'qíneʔəntul
 ɛkʷn ha+hoi č+tal'q+ineʔ -n -t -ul
 say okay step_on_the_surface -d -t -plimp

He said: "Okay stomp on him."

036

kʷum' smaǰíʔčn' xʷɛ šiʔtɛsčatal'qíneʔənc
 kʷum' smaǰíʔčn' xʷɛ šiʔt -ɛs- č+tal'q+ineʔ -n -t
 then Grizzly_Bear det1 first -conn- step_on_the_surface -d -t

Grizzly was the first to jump on him.

037

kʷum' ciʔt ayáʰ čatal'qínɛʔɛntəm **həŋgʷənuníʃul'umxʷ**
kʷum' ciʔ+t ayáʰ č+tál'q+inɛʔ **-n -t -m hn+gʷn+un+iš+ul'umxʷ**
 then there all step_on_the_surface -d -t -nte sank_into_ground

As the people stamped on him Lynx gradually sank into the earth.

038

č'am' uspum číʔət'ət'ɛʔt'ɛʔ čəmí...
č'am' u+spum čc+t+t'ɛʔ+t'ɛʔč čəm
 just just_fur part_of_protruding_hither take_hold_of

Finally nothing but limp fur was left of Lynx.

039

kʷum' xʷɛ sməyíw kʷum' təl' əŋgʷíst
kʷum' xʷɛ s+myíw kʷum' təl' hn+gʷíst
 then det1 Coyote then from on_high

čəčɛt'úxʷəlšɛnɛʔɛntəm
č+čɛt+t'úxʷ+əlš+ɛnɛʔ -n -t -m
 jump_on -d -t -nte

Coyote jumped from as high a position as he could.

040

ciʔt kʷum' q'wíʔt ʃíłts xʷɛ st'ímčɛʔɛs
ciʔ+t kʷum' q'wíʔt ʃíłt -t -s xʷɛ st'ímčɛʔ -s
 there then move_camp abandon -t -3g det1 daughter -3g

xʷɛ yəlmíxʷum
xʷɛ yəlmíxʷum
 det1 chief

Then they moved, abandoning the chief's daughter.

041

hoi kʷum' ciʔt éməts xʷiy'ɛ st'ímčɛʔɛs xʷiy'ɛ yəlmíxʷum
hoi kʷum' ciʔ+t ɛmt -s xʷiy'ɛ st'ímčɛʔ -s xʷiy'ɛ yəlmíxʷum
 and then there one_sits -3g this daughter -3g this chief

The chief's daughter sat there.

042

ác'xʷənts ɭuw'a tumtumníʔ
ac'x -n -t -s ɭuw'a tum+tum+níʔ
 look -d -t -3erg that corpse

She watched the corpse.

046

hoi k ^w um'	t'ícənc		t'ícənc		pəɛ?
hoi k ^w um'	t'íc	-n -t -s	t'íc	-n -t -s	pəɛ?
and then	smooth	-d -t -3erg	smooth	-d -t -3erg	as_far_as

scənc'əmc'əmcínčt	tg ^w əl'	ci?	x ^w a	či?cg ^w ə?pg ^w epšes	
s+cən+č'əm+č'əm+cn+čt ²¹	tg ^w əl'	ci?+t	x ^w ə	ci?+c+g ^w ə?p+g ^w ep+šn	-s
wrist	conj	there	det1	hairy_feet	-3g

He smoothed himself to his wrists and to his feet.

047

t'ícənc		x ^w iy'ə	stč'ámč'amalqšes		pəɛ?
t'íc	-n -t -s	x ^w iy'ə	s+t+č'ám+č'am+alqš+šn	-s	pəɛ?
smooth	-d -t -3erg	this	end_of_legs	-3g	as_far_as

sənc'émč'əmcənsšes		hóistus	
s+cən+č'ém+č'əm+cn+šn	-s	hoi -st(u)	-s
ankles	-3g	stop -ct	-3erg

He smoothed his legs to his ankles. He finished.

048

hoi utt'ícənts		pəɛ?	cənc'əmi?pəns	
hoi utt+t'íc	-n -t -s	pəɛ?	can+č'əm+íp+ins	-s
then	smooth_again	-d -t -3erg	as_far_as	chin

ni?taqaw'asqəncút	tg ^w əl'	ci?	acq ^w ésəmus	
ni?+taq+aw'as+qn+cut	tg ^w əl'	ci?+t	ac+q ^w és+m+us	-s
touch_one's_forehead	conj	there	wrinkled_face	-3g

Then he smoothed his body as far as his chin and the middle of his head. And his face is wrinkled.

049

k ^w um' lut ɛ	t'ícənts		stč'ámi?qs	
k ^w um' lut hɛ	t'íc	-n -t -s	s+t+č'ám+i?q	-s
then	neg sub	smooth	-d -t -3erg	end_of_nose

He did not smooth the end of his nose.

050

tg ^w əl' ci?	lut ɛ	stč'ámi?qs	
tg ^w əl' ci?+t	lut hɛ	s+t+č'ám+i?q	-s
conj	there	neg sub	end_of_nose

That is why he doesn't have a smooth nose.

²¹ A genitive is expected but not present in this construction.

051

ušeł	pəŋʔ	səŋč'əmípəns		čsx^wét'pəntəm	x^wə
ušeł	pəŋʔ	can+č'əm+íp+ins	-s	čs+x^wát'+p	-n -t -m x^wə
just	as_far_as	chin	-3g	run_up_to	-d -t -nte det1

ʔə smíy'əm
ʔə s+míy'əm
 obl woman

He had smoothed himself just as far as the chin, the woman ran up to him.

052

ək^wústəm		hoi t'iʔ	miyəł	čən'ənč'upílg^wəs
ək^wn -st(u)	-m	hoi t'iʔ	miyəł	čn_ hn+č'u+p+ílg^wəs
say -ct	-nte	then emph	too	1sg to_be_lonesome

She said to him: "I am too lonesome!"

053

k^wum'	ək^wn	x^wiy'ə	p'əʔč'n'	hoi	ǰələʔ	čənǰéy'ǰiy't
k^wum'	ək^wn	x^wiy'ə	p'əʔč'n'	hoi	ǰələʔ	čn_ ǰéy'+ǰiy't
then	say	this	Lynx	then	might	1sg ugly

Lynx said: "But I might be ugly."

054

k^wum'	ək^wn	x^wiy'ə	smíy'əm	k^wum'	čəy'čí	(nəm)
k^wum'	ək^wn	x^wiy'ə	s+míy'əm	k^wum'	čəy'+čí	*****
then	say	this	woman	then	one_is_enduring	*****

łə	nəʔ	u	ǰéy'ǰiy'təs
łə	nəʔ	u	ǰéy'+ǰiy't -s
det3	irr	res	ugly -3g

She said: "What of it? There will be ugly ones."

055

k^wum'	ciʔł	ultwə	cétx^wsəlš
k^wum'	ciʔ+ł	uł+twə	cətx^w -s -ilš
then	there	again_with	house -3erg -3p

Then they went together back to their house.

056

k^wum' čiyá^ʔa^ʔstus tɛ ci^ʔ tɛ ʔɛ cɛtx^w ci^ʔt
 k^wum' čī+yá^ʔ -st(u) -s tɛ ci^ʔ tɛ ʔɛ cɛtx^w ci^ʔ+t
 then gather_here -ct -3erg det3 deer det3 obl house there

mɛlcí^ʔstus

mɛl+ci^ʔ -st(u) -s
 near_there -ct -3erg

He gathered deer there. There was deer at his house.

057

k^wum' ci^ʔt čɛłíp
 k^wum' ci^ʔ+t čłíp
 then there hunt

Then he hunted there.

058

x^wux^wiy'ɛ ʔɛcq^wi^ʔt tɛq'əm k^wum'
 x^wu+x^wiya ʔɛc- q^wi^ʔt tɛq' -m k^wum'
 those cust- move_camp search -mdl then

yɛʔɛsk^wuk^wɛłíl't x^wux^wiy' ɛł'ɛc' x^wa twa sq^wícəmš
 yaʔ_ɛ+s+k^wu+k^wɛł+íl't x^wu+x^wiya ɛł'ɛc' x^wɛ twa s+q^wícəmš
 secured_a_fawn this_very_one Magpie det1 with Rabbit

ɛy'nít uck^wuk^wɛy' x^wa čatal'qínɛʔɛncəlš
 ɛy'nít uc- k^wu+k^wiy' x^wɛ č+tal'q+inɛʔ -n -t -s -ilš
 because cont- go_easy det1 step_on_the_surface -d -t -3erg -3p

x^wux^wiy'ɛ p'ɛʔč'n'
 x^wu+x^wiya p'ɛʔč'n'
 this_very_one Lynx

They moved camp and gathered a fawn. Magpie and rabbit got a fawn because they stepped on lynx [only] a little.

059

tɔ^wɛł' k^wum' hɛnq^wi^ʔtmíntəmɛłš
 tɔ^wɛł' k^wum' hn+q^wi^ʔtm+min -n -t -m -ilš
 conj then pity -d -t -nte -3p

Because they had pity on him.²²

²² This could be glossed *Because he had pity on them*. However, the context seems to suggest the gloss provided.

060

hoi k^wum' čisəxsəxílg^wəsəlš x^wiy'a twa sq^wícəmš
 hoi k^wum' či+səx+səx+ílg^wəs -ilš x^wiy'ə twa s+q^wícəmš
 and then pack_property_on_the_back_hither -3p this with Rabbit

ɛł^ʔéc' tæg^wíčtəm x^wə ʔə smíy'məʔəm
 ɛł^ʔéc' tɛ+g^wíč -t -m x^wə ʔə s+míy'məʔ+əm
 Magpie see_there -t -nte det1 obl women

They packed things on their backs. The woman saw Rabbit and Magpie.

061

ɛk^wúnəlš a^ʔstəm łə c'i?
 ɛk^wn -ilš a^ʔ -st(u) -m łə c'i?
 say -3p many -ct -nte det3 deer

They said they got lots of deer.

062

hoi k^wum' k^wəy' lut k^wum' aǎíl čsq'émílen x^wux^wiy'a
 hoi k^wum' k^wəy' lut k^wum' aǎíl čs+q'əm+iln x^wu+x^wiya
 and then still neg then to_do_thus to_be_hungry those

twa sq^wícəmš ɛł^ʔəc'
 twa s+q^wícəmš ɛł^ʔéc'
 with Rabbit Magpie

And then still nothing. Then it was as if they were hungry those with Rabbit and Magpie.

063

hoi ɛk^wúnəlš hoi ułtuy'ác'ǎtmet x^wə p'əʔč'n'
 hoi ɛk^wn -ilš hoi uł+tuʔ+ác'ǎ -t -met x^wə p'əʔč'n'
 then say -3p then look_over_there_again -t -lperg det1 Lynx

Then they said: "Let's go back and look at Lynx."

064

hoi łə čiyá^ʔpəsəlš nq^wíʔtəməntəməlš
 hoi łə či+yá^ʔ+pəs+əlš hn+q^wiʔtm -n -t -m -ilš
 then det3 arrive pity -d -t -nte -3p

uł'émteməlš łə ʔa sq^wuct
 uł+əmc -t -m -ilš łə ʔə sq^wuct
 feed_again -t -nte -3p det3 obl fat

When they got there they had pity on them and they fed them again some fat.

065

ɛkʷústəmɛlš **laʔaǰʷ** **nɛʔ kʷup'ułčɛqʷit**
ɛkʷn -st(u) -m -ilš **laʔaǰʷ** **nɛʔ kʷuʔ+p_ uł+čc+qʷiʔt**
 say -ct -nte -3p morning irr 2pnom move_camp_back_here

They told them: "In the morning you move back here."

066

kʷum' łuw'a ɛnkʷiʔc **t'ɛkʷpməncut** **łɛ**
kʷum' łuw'a hn+kʷiʔc **t'ɛkʷ+p+mn+cut** **łɛ**
 then that in_the_evening to_make_noise det3

scəscəmíłtɛł'tsəlš

s+ci+cim+íłt+ɛł't -s -ilš
 children -3g -3p

That night their children made noise.

067

łɛ ʔɛ ɛłʔɛc' un'en'en
łɛ ʔɛ ɛłʔɛc' un'en'en
 det3 obl Magpie onomatopoeia²³

Magpie u'nEn'En' (The magpie children went on'an'an).

068

kʷum' łɛ sqʷícəmš uc'ɛc'ɛc'ɛ
kʷum' łɛ s+qʷícəmš uc'ɛc'ɛc'ɛ
 then det3 Rabbit onomatopoeia

Then Rabbit's went uc'Ec'Ec'E (The Rabbit's children went ots'ats'ats'at).

069

hoi ɛkʷn łɛ yəlmíxʷum xʷúyul tuy'ác'xəntul
hol ɛkʷn łɛ yəlmíxʷum xʷuy -ul tuʔ+ác'x -n -t -ul
 then say det3 chief go -plimp look_over_there -d -t -plimp

Then the chief said: "Go look at them."

070

hoi tuy'ác'xəntəm
hoi tuʔ+ác'x -n -t -m
 then look_over_there -d -t -nte

They looked.

²³ "It is not proper in my opinion to call this use of sound onomatopoeia, because the sounds have no meaning apart from the characters who use them, nor do the Coeur d'Alene feel that they are the noises which the given animals necessarily make, although this may occasionally be the case." (Reichard 1947:28)

071

cínemš **x^wiy'a sq^wəl** **k^wum' x^wε təc** **ənpestə?ípces**
cínemš **x^wiy'ε s+q^wəl** **k^wum' x^wε təc** **hn+pəstə?+ip+cn** **-s**
 what_is_it? this moss then det1 toward one_side_of_the_mouth -3g

x^wa sq^wuct
x^wε sq^wuct
 det1 fat

What is this? Moss on the side of the mouth -- [but] it's fat.

072

k^wum' lut ε **g^wičtəmēš** **x^wiy'a sq^wuct** **tmiš** **sq^wəl**
k^wum' lut hε **g^wič -t -m -ilš** **x^wiy'ε sq^wuct** **tmiš** **s+q^wəl**
 then neg sub see -t -nte -3p this fat just moss

They did not see the fat, just the moss.

073

k^wum' ɬa **la?aǰ^w** **č'u?cən**
k^wum' ɬε **la?aǰ^w** **č'u+cn**
 then det3 morning be_quiet

Then in the morning they were quiet.

074

nε? **k^wúnēm** **t'i?** **tεx^wp** **εčsq'εmílən**
nε? **k^wúnēm** **t'i?** **t'εx^w+p** **ε+čs+q'εm+iln**
 irr thought emph die to_be_hungry

He thought, "Perhaps they have starved."

075

hoi **εk^wn x^wuyš** **tuy'ác'ǰəntul**
hoi **εk^wn x^wuy -š** **tu?+ác'ǰ** **-n -t -ul**
 then say go -cont look_over_there -d -t -plimp

He said: "Go look at them."

076

k^wum' u **səlúp** **nε?** **x^wuy** **x^wa** **manálčalqs x^wú...** **ɬ** **hənǰ^wecíɬx^w**
k^wum' u **səlp** **nε?** **x^wuy** **x^wε** **mnácalqs x^wuy** **ɬ** **hn+ǰ^wec+ilx^w**
 then res spin irr go det1 Raven go con pass_by_house

Raven circled. Then he went by the house.

077

g^wíčtem x^wux^wiy'a upéq
 g^wíč -t -m x^wu+x^wiya u+péq
 see -t -nte this_very_one be_white

And he saw it. It was white.

078

hoi déx^wməncut k^wun' həsq^wuct
 hoi déx^w+mn+cut k^wun' hn+sq^wuct
 then landed now_it_is_clear off_of_fat

He landed. "I see, it's fat."

079

k^wum' ?itn k^wum' q'é?ílps
 k^wum' ?itn k^wum' q'i?+ílps
 then eating then choke

He ate it and choked.

080

hoi ək^wn tɛ yelmíx^wum x^wúyul x^wumut hət nɛ
 hoi ək^wn tɛ yelmíx^wum x^wuy -ul ***** hɪ nɛ?
 then say det3 chief go -plimp ***** conn irr
 ?ɛ ng^wet'č'ústus tɛ tɔw'ɛy t'ɛx^wt'ɛx^wp
 ?ɛ ng^wet'č'ú -st(u) -s tɛ tɔw'a t'ɛx^w+t'ɛx^w+p
 obl prong -ct -3erg det3 that die

The chief said: "Go! I suppose he'll be picking out the eyes of the dead."

081

hoi x^wuy x^wiy'ɛ sčint ulčəncək^wɪtem x^wiy'a
 hoi x^wuy x^wiy'ɛ sčint ul+čən+cək^w -t -t -m x^wiy'ɛ
 then go this people again_grasp_and_pull -pra -t -nte this

sq^wɛ?ílps
 s+q'i?+ílps
 choke

The people went and pulled it out of his throat.

082

pék^wəmstəm xux^wiy'a sq^wuct g^wul'cx^wux^wí...
 pék^w -m -st(u) -m x^wu+x^wiya sq^wuct g^wul'c_x^wu+x^wi?
 lay -sf -ct -nte this_very_one fat each_a_little

They put down a little fat and they divided it and each had a very small piece.

083

ɬɛ hoi x^wuy ɬɛ sməyíw ɬɛ ɬuw'a manáčalqs ɬɛ tɛč p'ɛʔč'n'
 ɬɛ hoi x^wuy ɬɛ s+myíw ɬɛ ɬuw'a mnáčalqs ɬɛ tɛč p'ɛʔč'n'
 det3 then go det3 Coyote det3 that Raven det3 toward Lynx

Then Coyote and Raven came up to Lynx.

084

četapúlustəmɛš ɬɛ ʔɛ smíy'ɛm
 čet+púlu -st(u) -m -ilš ɬɛ ʔɛ s+míy'ɛm
 injure_on_the_surface -ct -nte -3p det3 obl woman

četaʔatʔatápqəntəmɛš

čet+ʔat+ʔat+ip+qn -n -t -m -ilš
 club_on_the_back_of_the_head -d -t -nte -3p

The woman beat them on the back of their heads.

085

hoi k^wum' ɬɛ yəlmíx^wum ɛk^wn čiya^ɕíšul
 hoi k^wum' ɬɛ yəlmíx^wum ɛk^wn čí+yá^ɕ+iš -t -s -ul
 and then det3 chief say assemble_there -t -3g -plimp

ɬɛ wəlwəlím ɬɛ smuq^wílq^wɛs ɛk^wn
 ɬɛ wəl+wəlím ɬɛ s+muq^w+ilq^wɛs ɛk^wn
 det3 valuables det3 stacked_property say

The Chief said: "Bring here valuables and things."

086

hoi čatmuq^wínɛʔ k^wum' ɛk^wn ɬɛ sməyíw čənulɛ ɬɛ ʔɛst ɬɛ
 hoi č+muq^w+ínɛʔ k^wum' ɛk^wn ɬɛ s+myíw čənulɛ ɬɛ ʔɛst ɬɛ
 then stack_on_top then say det3 Coyote mine det3 good det3

smuq^wílq^wɛs
 s+muq^w+ilq^wɛs
 stack_of_property

They stacked them. Then Coyote said: "The best goods are mine."

087

hoi səxtəm x^wúyɬəm nɛʔ tč'úpen hət x^wuy
 hoi səx -t -m x^wuy -t -t -m nɛʔ tč+ʔúpen hɬ x^wuy
 then carry -t -nte go -pra -t -nte irr ten_people conn go

It was carried. Ten people went.

088

uqém łuw'ε smíy'εm
 u+qém łuw'a s+míy'εm
 ignore that woman

That woman paid no attention.

089

uqém łε p'ε?č'n'
 u+qém łε p'ε?č'n'
 ignore det3 Lynx

Lynx paid no attention.

090

hoi x^wi? † déx^włtəm εk^wústəm x^wi? x^wa
 hoi x^wi? † déx^w -† -t -m εk^wn -st(u) -m x^wi? x^wε
 then prox1 con drop -pra -t -nte say -ct -nte prox1 det1

?áčatmuq^wínε čεshói
 ε+č+muq^w+inε? čεs- hoi
 a_pile_here fut- done

čεłč?usenχasesəmílǵ^wεs
 čεł- čsn+χas+es+m+ilǵ^wεs
 fut things_will_be_well_between_us

They put it down. They said: "It's piled here. In the future this will be over and all will be well in our hearts."

091

hoi c'éleš x^wε smíy'εm čatarílǵ^wents
 hoi c'él+iš x^wε s+míy'εm č+tar+ilǵ^w -n -t -s
 then stand_up det1 woman untie_bundle -d -t -3erg

The woman got up and untied the bundle.

092

ác'xənts x^wi? ulsməyíw ulmanáčalqs
 ac'x -n -t -s x^wi? ul+s+myíw ul+mnáčalqs
 look -d -t -3erg prox1 belonging_to_Coyote belonging_to_Raven

ul'ayá^c ɛpt ni?č'u? x^wi? ulčatətəqəg^wɛt ha
 ul+ayá^c ɛpt ni?+č'u x^wi? ul+čatətəqəg^wɛt hɛ
 belonging_to_all have missing prox1 belonging_to_Bluebird sub

smuq^wílq^wɛs ɛy'nít nɛ? utq^wúnq^wənɛ?st na? ʃɛst
 s+muq^w+ilq^wɛs ɛy'nít nɛ? u+t+q^wn+q^wn+ɛ?st nɛ? ʃɛst
 stack_of_property because irr blue_on_the_surface irr good

She looked at that belonging to Coyote, Raven, and all. That belonging to Bluebird was missing from the stack. That belonging to Bluebird was nice because it was blue.

093

ɛk^wn tɛ smíy'ɛm lut nɛ? pintč č'u x^wɛ ?
 ɛk^wn tɛ s+míy'ɛm lut nɛ? pintč č'u x^wɛ ?ɛ
 say det3 woman neg irr always missing det1 obl

ulčatətəqəg^wɛt
 ul+čatətəqəg^wɛt
 belonging_to_Bluebird

The woman said: "No, that belonging to Bluebird is still missing."

094

k^wum' ɛnyəmp lut lut ɛ čɛtusxastíl'ʃɛt
 k^wum' ɛnyəmp lut lut hɛ čɛt- ul+s+ʃas+t+il'š -ɛt
 then forever neg neg sub fut- go_back_to_growing_better -lpgen

"We'll never make up."

095

hoi ulx^wúystəm ulsɛx^wtəm ulx^wú...stəm
 hoi ul+x^wuy -st(u) -m ul+sɛx -t -m ul+x^wuy -st(u) -m
 then go_back -ct -nte carry_back -t -nte go_back -ct -nte

tɛ tɛč yelmíx^wum
 tɛ tɛč yelmíx^wum
 det3 toward chief

They carried it back to the chief.

096

ɛkʷústəm lut gʷəníxʷ č'u ha ulčatətəqegʷɛl
 ɛkʷn -st(u) -m lut gʷəníxʷ č'u hɛ ul+čatətəqegʷɛt
 say -ct -nte neg be_true missing sub belonging_to_Bluebird

They told him: "No, Bluebird's things are missing."

097

hoi ɛkʷn xʷuy čəcgʷənítul
 hoi ɛkʷn xʷuy čc+gʷənít -ul
 then say go summon_here -plimp

Then he said: "Go call her."

098

hoi čəcxʷúy
 hoi čc+xʷuy
 then come

Then she came.

099

ɛkʷústəm tgʷɛl'__stim' heɫ lut ɛ čəcxʷú·ystxʷ
 ɛkʷn -st(u) -m tgʷɛl'__stim' hɫ lut hɛ čc+xʷuy -st(u) -xʷ
 say -ct -nte why conn neg sub come -ct -2erg

xʷa sməqʷíl gʷɛs
 xʷɛ s+muqʷ+il gʷɛs
 det1 stack_of_property

They asked her: "Why didn't you bring the goods."

100

kʷum' ɛkʷn ni kʷum' čəsneʔkʷú xʷiʔ kʷun' xəst xʷɛ jéy'jìy't
 kʷum' ɛkʷn ni kʷum' č+s+nɛʔkʷun xʷiʔ kʷun' xəst xʷɛ jéy'+jìy't
 then say nint then thought prox1 intrj good det1 ugly

Then she said: "[Was] I to think this, oh my, is nice? The ugly thing."

101

hoi ciʔɫ xʷúystəm ulxʷú·ystəm
 hoi ciʔ+ɫ xʷuy -st(u) -m ul+xʷuy -st(u) -m
 then there go -ct -nte go_back -ct -nte

ultəkʷtəm
 ul+təkʷ -ɫ -t -m
 lie_back_down -pra -t -nte

They took it, they took it back, and put it down again.

102

hoi áć'xents x^wiy'ε smíy'εm x^wi? x^wa ulčatətəqəg^wεt
 hoi ac'x̣ -n -t -s x^wiy'ε s+míy'εm x^wi? x^wε ul+čatətəqəg^wεt
 then look -d -t -3erg this woman prox1 det1 belonging_to_Bluebird

This woman looked at that belonging to Bluebird.

103

k^wints εk^wn hayo límlemš
 k^win -t -s εk^wn ***** lím+lēm+iš
 take -t -3erg say ***** thank_you

She took it. She said: "My! thank you."

104

hoi k^wum' ci?t εk^wústəməlš nε?
 hoi k^wum' ci?+t εk^wn -st(u) -m -ilš nε?
 and then there say -ct -nte -3p irr

k^wup'ułčəcq^wi-?t łε ?ε cécətx^wmp nε?
 k^wu?+p uł+čc+q^wi?t łε ?ε cé+cətx^w-mp nε?
 2pnom move_camp_back_here det3 obl house -2pgen irr

k^wup'ułnépt acq^wíc' asqiltč
 k^wu?+p uł+népt acq^wíc' a+sqiltč
 2pnom enter_again full some_meat

And then they told them: "You move back to your houses. Go back in, they will be full of meat."

105

k^wum' łε ulsməyíw utmiš sc'εm' hət
 k^wum' łε ul+s+myíw u+tmiš sc'εm' h̥t
 then det3 belonging_to_Coyote only bone conn

jéy'jy't ha sqiltč
 jéy'+jy't hε sqiltč
 ugly sub meat

Coyote [found] only bones and ugly meat.

106

k^wúm' łε ? ulmanáčalqs tmiš q^wómqən
 k^wum' łε ?ε ul+mnáčalqs tmiš q^wómqən
 then det3 obl belonging_to_Raven only head

And Raven found only heads.

107

cił hoi**ciʔ+ł hoi**

there done

That is the end.

108

hən^wátpalqs**hn+x^wát+p+alqs**

end_of_the_road

The end of the road.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GLOSSARY

Entries are listed according to the following alphabetical order:

a b c c' č d ə ε g^w h i j k^w k^w l l' ł m m' n n' o p p' q q' q^w q^w r r' s š t t'
u w w' x^w ǰ ǰ^w y y' ʔ ʔ' ʔ^w ʔ^w ?.

Each entry is listed in **bold face**, and is followed by a simple gloss in *italics*. The plus symbol (+) found in a number of entries indicates either a non-inflectional affix or morpheme breaks which may be considered synchronically irrelevant, but historically significant. In entries containing the plus symbol, a gloss for each individual morpheme follows the italicized gloss for the entry. The symbol √ indicates what I have identified as the lexical root.

Entries identified in Reichard's *Stem List of the Coeur d'Alene Language* are marked *RS*, followed by the page number where they occur. Those forms identified in Reichard's Coeur d'Alene grammar are marked *RG* followed by the page number, and the section number (§) where found. Forms from Doak's *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations* are marked *D* followed by the page number, and the section number (§). The remaining forms are marked as follow: *B*, forms found in Barthmaier's *A Dictionary of Coeur d'Alene Salish from Gladys Reichard's File Slips*; *NI*, forms found in Nicodemus' Coeur d'Alene/English Dictionary; *NII*, forms found in Nicodemus' English/Coeur d'Alene Dictionary; *RM* for Reichard's *An Analysis of Coeur d'Alene Myths*. Forms found only in the text analyzed at the end of Reichard's grammar are referenced *RA*.

I give the number of times the item occurred in the text in [] square brackets.

The specific line numbers in which the entry occurred are listed except for entries of

high frequency. (A1) through (A20) refers to the forms given in Appendix III, 1 through 20.

GLOSSARY

a-*indefinite article prefix meaning "some"*

B, NII, RG p. 660 §725. [2] 4, 104.

ac-*actual aspect prefix* B, RG p. 593 §384. Reichard refers to this prefix as meaning "it is . . . ed" and notes that it corresponds in form to the customary prefix but is not the same. [1] 48.**acq^wíc'***full* NII. [1] 104.**ac+q^wés+m+us***wrinkled face*; ac- locative; √q^wés wrinkle; -m middle; -us face. [1] 48.**ac'x̃***look at, looked, look* NII, RS p. 92. [4] 42, 45, 92, 102.**ác'+ac'x̃***look at*; √ac'x̃ look at; VC'-VCC, distributive RG p. 636 §600. [1] 45.**-alqš***long stiff object* RG p. 612 §482. [1] 47.**=alqs***road* D p. §23 2.2.2.1. [1] 108.**=aw'as** *middle* B, RG p. 623 §537.

[1] 48.

-áx̃ə̃n*arm* RG p. 609 §457. [1] 25.**aḡil***to do thus* RS p. 92. [2] 11, 62.**ayá^c***collective, by all, all* NI. [2] 37, 92.**a^{cw}***many* RS p. 92. [2] 1, 61.**a²⁴+sqiltč***some meat*; a- article; √sqiltč meat. [1] 104.**a+s+q^wás+q^was+ε?***some child*; a- article; s- nominalizer; √q^wás wrinkled; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ε? ?? [1] 4.**c-***attached to but not part of, at a point, on* RG p. 595 §395. [1] 46.**can-***under* B, RG p. 609 §457. [3] 25, 48, 51.**can+cl+clx̃^w+áx̃ə̃n***clawed under the arm*; can- under; √clx̃^w claw; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -áx̃ə̃n arm (A1). [1] 25.**can+č'εm+íp+ins***chin*; can- under; √č'εm surface; -ip below; -ins teeth [1] 48, 51.**-cək^w***pull, to drag* NI. [1] 81.**cən-***take hold of, under, off of* RG p. 596 §401. [2] 46, 47.**cətx^w***house* B p. 55. [3] 31, 55, 56.²⁴This a- may be ʔε (oblique) lowered due to the following q.

cé+ceṭx^w

house; Vceṭx^w *house*; CV-CVC diminutive²⁵ RG p. 636 §603-05. [1] 104.

ci+cim²⁶

be small; Vcim *be small*; CV-CV, plural RG p. 634 §601; RG p. 616 §502. [1]66.

cínemš

what is it? What in the world are you doing here? NI. [1] 71.

ci?

deer NII. [2] 56, 61.

ci?

demonstrative adverb, hither, there, towards the speaker; Doak refers to this form as *prox2* D p. 36 §2.4.1.1., RG p. 598 §412.

ci?+c+g^wε?p+g^wep+šn

hairy feet; ci?- *prox2*; c- *on*; Vg^wε?p *hairy*; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -šn *feet*. [1] 46.

ci?+t

there, demonstrative adverb with connective, there near thee is where; ci?-*prox2*; Vt connective RG p. 656 §703, 704, 707, ~~β~~.

clǎ^w

claw, dig claws in RS p. 97. [1] 25.

-cn

mouth, sound, edge B, RG p. 611 §475. [8] 25, 26, 28, 29, 46, 47, 71, 73.

-cut

reflexive RG p. 627 §567. [3] 48, 66, 78.

c'él

stand NII, RS p. 97. [1] 91.

c'él+iš

stand up; Vc'él *stand*; -iš *be in the act of*. [1] 91.

c'ú?m

to weep, to cry RS p. 98, NI. [4] 8, 9, 12, 26.

č-

locative prefix, on, attached to but not a part of, at a point B, NI, RG p. 595 §395.

čatetéqeg^wεt

Bluebird NII. [4] 92, 93, 96, 102.

čc-

here, hither, near here, toward the speaker B, RG 598 §412. Lynx 014

čc+ g^wənít

summon here; čc- *here*; Vg^wənít *summon*. [3] 14, 15, 17.

čc+k^win

take near here, bring here; čc- *here*; Vk^win *take*. [1] 32.

čc+pəns?

as far as here; čc- *here*; Vpəns? *as far as*. [2] 22, 28.

čc+t+ t'ε?+t'ε?č

part of protruding; čc- *hither*; t- *locative*; Vt'ε?č *protrude*; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592. [1] 38.

²⁵ R notes that "[t]he diminutive is often used by adults to express modesty" (RG p. 637 §605)

²⁶ Hayder glosses this form as: Vcim *be small*; CV-CVC, *diminutive* [RG p. 634] §603 (Hayter 1997:103). I have chosen to gloss the reduplication as *plural* due to R's analysis of this form in s+ci+cim+ilt+εl't (RG p. 611 §475) Cf. A12 in Appendix I.

čc+x^wúi

come; čc- here; Vx^wúi go. [2] 20, 22.
Cf. čc+x^wúy.

čc+x^wuy

come; čc- here; Vx^wuy go. [2] 98, 99.
Cf. čc+x^wúi.

čəm

take hold of RS p. 98. [1] 38.

čən

grasp NII, B, RS p 99.
[1] 81.

čənulé

mine NII. [1] 86.

čət-

future RG p. 666 §757-768, D p. 43
§2.4.1.4.3. [2] 90, 94.

čəs-

future B Cf. čət-. [4] 9, 13, 28, 90.

čət-

*surface, on a surface or object
broader than subject* B, RG p. 594
§398. [2] 39, 84.

čət+púlu

injure on the surface; čət - surface;
Vpúlu injure. [1] 84.

čət+ǰat+ǰat+ip+qn

club on the back of the head;
čət - surface; Vǰat club; CVC-CVC,
distributive RG p. 635 §596; =ip
back; -qn head (A3). [1] 84.

čey'

one is enduring, solid firm RS p. 98.
[1] 54.

čey'+čí

one is enduring, solid firm; Včey' one
is enduring; CV-CV, diminutive. RS
p. 98.
[1] 54.

či-

hither, here B, RG p. 598 §413. [9] 9,
13, 18, 20, 21, 43, 56, 60, 64.

čít

give NII. [1] 25.

číta-

locative prefix, hither from there RG
p.599 §421. [2] 3, 30.

číta+k^wín

take hither; číta- locative; Vk^wín take.
[1] 3.

číta+č+čéy'+ε?

to maternal grandmother; číta-
locative;
Včéy' maternal grandmother; *CV-
CVC, diminutive; -ε? ?? [1] 30.

či+léč'

bind here; či- here; Vlčč' bind
[1] 18.

či+népt

to come in; či- here; Vnépt to enter
[1] 9.

či+n[?]útx^w

one enters here; či- here; Vn[?]útx^w one
enters. [2] 13, 20.

či+səx+səx+íl^wəs

carry property; či- here; Vsəx
carry; CVC-CVC distributive RG p.
635 §596; -il^wəs property. [1] 60.

či+ti[?]č

protrude hither; či- here; V ti[?]č
protrude. [1] 43.

či+yá^o

gather here, assemble here; či- here;
Vyá^o assemble. [3] 43, 56, 64.

či+yá^o+iš

be in the act of assembling here, assemble here; ; či- here; V^{yá^o} assemble; -iš in the act of. [1] 85.

či+yá^o+pəs+əlš

arrive, gather after long trip; či- here; V^{yá^o} congregate; -pəs large; -əlš motion in a horseshoe shape. [1] 64.

člíp

hunt NII. [1] 57.

čn_~

first person singular nominative RG p. 575 §281, D p. 53 §3.1. [2] 52, 53.

=čn'

back B, RG p. 609 §459. [1] 27.

čs-

for a purpose, purpose, in pursuit of NII, RG p. 595 §399. [1] 51.

čsn-

closed NI. [1] 90.

čsn+ǵas+es+m+ilg^wes

things will be well between us; čsn- closed ; Vǵas be well; CVC-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607; -m middle; -ilg^wes heart. [1] 90.

čs+q'əm+iln²⁷

to be hungry; ε- preposition; čs- for a purpose (?); Vq'ém cramp; -iln pertaining to food. [2] 62, 74.

čs+x^wát'+p

run up to; čs- in pursuit of; Vx^wát' run; -p involuntary. [1] 51.

č+čət+t'úx^w+əlš+εnε?

jump on; č- locative; čət- surface; Vt'úx^w uneven; -əlš motion in a horseshoe curve; -εnε? on top of but not entirely covered (A4). [1] 39.

č+čéy'+ε?

*maternal grandmother; Včéy' maternal grandmother; *CV-CVC, diminutive; -ε? ??.* B. [2] 27, 30.

č+muq^w+inε?

stack on top; č- locative; Vmuq^w stack; -inε? surface. [2] 86, 90.

č+nék^wε?

one person NI. [1] 13.

č+s+nε?k^wun

thought; č- locative; s- nominalizer; Vnε?k^wun think. [1] 100.

č+tal'q+inε?

step on the surface; č- locative; Vtal'q step on; -inε? surface. [5] 32, 35, 36, 37, 58.

č+tar+ilx^w

untie bundle; č- locative; Vtar untie; -ilx^w bundle (A5). [1] 91.

č'am

be surface; RG p. 616 §501. [2] 49, 50. Cf. č'əm

č'am

extend RG p. 614 §480. [1] 47.

č'am'

just RS p. 104. [2] 28, 38.

č'ih

get near RS p. 99. [1] 28.

č'i+č'ih

get near; Vč'ih get near; CV-CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §605. NII. [1] 28.

²⁷ čsq'émilən *to be hungry* NII p. 234.

č'u

absent, gone, missing NI, RS p. 99. [6] 13, 52, 73, 92, 93, 96.

č'ux^w

retire from pursuit RS p. 99. [1] 25.

č'ux^w+ux^w+ε?

almost; √č'ux^w retire from pursuit; CVC-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607; -ε? ??. [1] 25.

č'u+cn

be quiet; √č'u absent; -cn sound [1] 73.

déx^w

drop NII. [2] 78, 90.

déx^w+mn+cut

landed; √déx^w drop; -mn used for; -cut reflexive. [1] 78.

-əlš

motion in a horseshoe curve RG p. 606 §444. [2] 39, 64.

ε-

general preposition used with nominal forms; it means many things a preposition may mean in English; locative ideas, on, in, into, at, to; instrumental, with, by means of; agent, by RG p. 591 §371. [4] 27, 58, 74, 90.

εcwíš

house stands NI. [1] 1.

εk^wn

say, B, NII.

ε†^céč'

Magpie NII. [4] 58, 60, 62, 67.

εmc

feed NII. [1] 64.

-εmiš

born RG p. 609 §462. [1] 7.

εmt

one sits RS p. 92. [2] 41, 45.

-εne?

over, on top of but not entirely covered

RG p. 623 §541. [1] 39. Cf. -ine?

εnyémp

forever NII. [1] 94.

εpt-

have NI, B. [4] 2, 6, 7, 92.

εpt+st'ímčε?²⁸

have daughter; εpt- have; √st'ímčε? daughter. [1] 2.

εpt+s+q^wás+q^was+ε?

have child; εpt- have; s- nominalizer; √q^was wrinkled; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ε? ??. [2] 6, 7.

-εs-

compound connective; this connector is the combination of a reduced -εt-, reduced to -ε-, and the nominalizer s- B, D p. 285 §5.3.1.1. [2] 33, 36.

-εt

first person plural genitive D p. 26 §2.2.2.2.1. [1] 94.

εy'nít

because NII. [3] 1, 58, 92.

²⁸ Barthmaier and Nicodemus do not identify εpt as a prefix. The the loss of † before s in εpst'ímčε? (εpt+st'ímčε) suggests that εpt is a prefix. However, Reichard does write εpt as what appears to be a free morpheme in line 092.

-ε?

??; R notes that the meaning of this suffix can not be determined, that it is used so frequently it is difficult to classify. She also notes that it is used frequently with kin terms. RG p. 621 §528, §531. [8] 4, 6, 7, 9, 25, 27, 30, 92.

-ε?st

surface, surface of round object RG 618 §513. [1] 92.

ε+č+muq[™]+inε?

a pile here; ε- preposition; č- locative; √muq[™] stack; -inε? surface. [1] 90.

ε+čs+q'εm+iln²⁹

to be hungry; ε- preposition; čs- for a purpose (?); √q'ém cramp; -iln pertaining to food. [1] 74.

ε+ni?+εm+út+čn'

sit behind; ε- preposition; ni?- locative; √εm sit; -ut position; -čn' back. [1] 27.

g^wn

below, deep B, NI. [1] 37.

g^wenít

call, summon RS p. 100, NII. [5] 14, 15, 17, 19, 97.

g^weníx^w

be true RS p. 100. [1] 96.

g^wε?p

hairy NII. [1] 46.

g^wíč

see NII. [3] 60, 72, 77.

g^wíst

high NII. [1] 39.

g^wul'c

each B, RG 594 §391. [1] 82.

g^wul'c_x^wu+x^wi?

each a little; √g^wul'c- each; √x^wi? here; CV-CV intensive D. p.28 §2.2.4.3. (A6). [1] 82.

ha+hoi

okay Okanagon cognate, NII 'huhe'. [1] 35.

hε

yes NII. [1] 14.

hε³⁰

subordinator RG p. 659 §720, §723, §724, D p. 47 §2.4.2.2.

hł

connective; may connect nouns, or verb and noun as well as coordinate verbs, or verb and participle RG p. 673 §801. [4] 80, 87, 99, 105.

hn-

first person singular genitive Doak p. 68 §3.3. [3] 7, 23, 29.

hn-

locative; in, on, into, onto RG p. 596 §402.

hn+č'u+p+íl^wg^wes

to be lonesome; hn- locative; √č'u absent; -p involuntary/without volition; -íl^wg^wes heart (A7). [1] 52.

hn+g^wn+un+íš+ul'umx^w

sank into ground; hn- locative; √g^wn below; CVC-VC, it came to be; -íš be in act of; -ul'umx^w ground (A8). [1] 37.

²⁹ čsq'émilən *to be hungry* NII p. 234.

³⁰ R regards hε as a definite article, while D refers to hε as a subordinator. I have chosen to use D's label as it reflects the most recent interpretation of the morpheme.

hn+g^wíst

on high; hn- locative; Vg^wíst high. [1] 39.

hn+k^wíʔc

in the evening; hn- locative; Vk^wíʔc evening. [1] 66.

hn+míʔt

in the middle; hn- locative; Vmíʔt middle. [2] 32, 34.

hn+míʔt+iw'és

be in the middle; hn- locative; Vmíʔt middle; -iw'és be in contact. [1] 32.

hn+pəstəʔ+ip+cn

one side of the mouth; hn- locative; Vpəstəʔ one side; -p bottom; -cn mouth. [1] 71.

hn+q^wíʔtm+min

pity; hn- locative; Vq^wíʔtm pity; -min relational NII. [1] 59.

hn+sq^wuct

off of fat; hn- locative; Vsq^wuct fat [1] 78.

hn+šélč

circle; hn- locative; Všélč circle. [2] 10, 21.

hn+x^wát+p+alqs

end of the road; hn- locative; Vx^wát end; -p involuntary; =alqs road (A9). D p. 23 2.2.2.1.2 [1] 108.

hn+ǰ^wəc+itx^w

pass by house; hn- locative; Vǰ^wəc pass by; -itx^w house. [1] 76.

hn+ʕəy+ilg^wəs

angry; hn- locative; Vʕəy angry; -ilg^wəs stomach. [1] 5.

hoi

and, then RA p. 704.

hoi

stop, done, cease NI, NII. [5] 9, 44, 47, 90, 107.

hói+cn

be quiet; Vhoi cease; -cn noise. [2] 25, 28.

-iln

food, pertaining to food RG p. 612 §483. [1] 74. Cf. ʔitn

-ilps

throat RG p. 618 §514. [1] 79.

-ilg^wəs

heart, stomach; "Although literally this suffix refers to the stomach, it is used to form a great many of the most figurative words, and the organ it describes is considered the seat of the mind or intelligence." RG p. 614 §490. [2] 5, 90.

-ilg^wəs³¹

property B, RG p. 617 §508. [4] 85, 86, 92, 99.

-ilt

offspring, child RG p. 616 §502. [1] 7.

-ilš

third person plural D p. 25 §2.2.2.2.1.

-ilx^w

bundle RG p. 614 §491. [1] 91.

-il's

grow, become through growth RG p. 605 §442. [1] 94.

-itx^w

house RG p. 602 §496. [1] 76.

³¹ R notes that "it is impossible to detect any difference of form or function between this suffix" and the suffix for *heart*, "the only difference is one of meaning." (Reichard 1938:617).

-inε?

surface, on top of but not entirely covered RG p. 623 §541. [7] 32, 35, 36, 37, 58, 86, 90. Cf. -εnε?

=ip

bottom, head NII, RG p. 594 §393. [2] 71, 84.

-ins

tooth, teeth RG p. 619 §516. [2] 48, 51.

=ip+qn

back of head; Vip back; -qn head B, RG 594 §393. [1] 84.

-iš

be in act of RG p. 604 §434. [4] 37, 85, 91, 103.

-iw'es

be in contact RG p. 623 §537. [1] 32.

-iy'ε?

playingly RG p. 606 §446. [1] 43.

-i?q

nose, beak RG p. 616 §501. [2] 49, 50.

jéy'+jij't

ugly; Vjij't; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596. NII. [4] 53, 54, 100, 105.

k^win

grasp, take hold of, receive, take NI, RG p. 598 §416, RS p. 100. [4] 9, 11, 33, 103.

k^wi'c

dusk, nightfall, evening NII. [1] 66.

k^wum'

then, and RS p. 104.

k^wúnem

thought NII. [1] 74.

k^wun'

interjection; now it is clear RA p. 696 footnote 31. [2] 78, 100.

k^wu'+p_u

second person plural nominative D p. 53 §3.1. [2] 65, 104.

k^wu_u

second person nominative D. p. 53 §3.1. [2] 9, 13.

k^wey'

quiet, still, easy, gently NII, RS p. 100, RG p. 593 §388. [2] 58, 62.

k^wna?

future RG p. 544 §117. [1] 43.

k^wu+k^wiy'

go easy; Vk^wey' gently; CV+CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §603. Cf k^wey'. [2] 28, 58.

k^wu+k^wiy'+cn

sobbing; Vk^wey' gently; CV+CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §603; -cn mouth RG p. 593 §388 (A10). [1] 28.

la?aǰ^w

morning NII. [3] 43, 65, 73.

léč'

bind NII. [1] 18.

líṃ+lēm+iš

thank you; Vlim; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -iš be in act of NII. [1] 103.

lut³²

negative NI, RG p. 664 (§750-§760).

³² R refers to *lut* as a clitic and D refers to *lut* as a free morpheme. Again, I have gone with Doak's interpretation as it reflects the most recent theory.

†

connective D p. 47 2.4.2.3.

This form occurs several times in the form *ciʔ+†* -- it occurs once otherwise in line 10.

-†-

possessor applicative; in behalf of
D p. 142 §4.2.3.1. [5] 3, 81, 87, 90, 107.

†aqʼ

search NII. [1] 58.

†ɛ

definite article, the there, determiner
3³³

B, D p. 46 §2.4.2.1., RG p. 660 §729.

†oqʷ

also NII. [1] 17.

†uwʼa

demonstrative adjective; that B. [6]
42, 45, 66, 80, 83, 88.

-m

middle D p. 87 §4.1.2. [3] 16, 17, 58.

-m

nontopic ergative D p. 60 §3.2.1.

-m

stem formative [1] 82.

mɛl-

near, from, on, close by, besides
D p. 24 §2.2.2.2.1, RG 597 §408. [1]
56.

mɛl+ciʔ

locative, near there; √mɛl locative;
-ciʔ locative. [1] 56.

-mɛt

first person plural ergative D p. 56
§3.2. [1] 63.

-min

relational

D p. 25, D p. 37 §2.4.1.2. [2] 43, 59.

miyɛt

too, very RS p. 103. [1] 52.

míʔt

be middle, middle

RS p. 94, NII. [2] 32, 34.

-mn

used for, instrumental RG p. 608 §452
& p. 685 §872, B. [2] 66, 78.

mnácalqs

Raven NII. [5] 33, 76, 83, 92, 106.

-mp

second person plural genitive
D p. 69 §3.3. [1] 104.

-mš

continuative B, D p. 104 §4.1.3.1.
[2] 8, 12.

muqʷ

pile, stack NI. [5] 85, 86, 90, 92, 99.

-n

directive Doak p. 113 §4.2.1

népt

to enter, they went in NI, RS p.96
[2] 9, 104.

nɛʔ

irrealis; a particle which indicates
conjecture or possibility: maybe,
perhaps, if, when, then
NI, D p.188 §4.4.2., RG p. 669 §778-
79.

nɛʔkʷun

think NII. [1] 100.

ngʷetʼčʷú

prong, gore NI. [1] 80.

³³ D's label.

ni³⁴*interrogative* NI, B, RG p 668 §771-73, §811. [2] 13, 100.**niʔ-***locative prefix; in, on, into, onto* B, RG 596 §405. [3] 22, 48, 92.**niʔ+č'u***missing; niʔ- locative; Vč'u missing.* [1] 92.**niʔ+taq+aw'as+qn+cut***touch one's forehead;**niʔ- locative; Vtaq touch;**=aw'as middle; -qn head**-cut reflexive.* [1] 48.**nʔútxʷ***one enters* RS p. 97. [2] 13, 20.**-p***indicates that the action was**involuntary on the part of the subject*

RG p. 579 §306. [8] 31, 51, 52, 64, 66, 74, 80, 108.

-p*second person plural ergative* D p. 56 §3.2. [2] 18, 32.**pənsʔ***as far as* RG p. 671 §793. [8] 11, 22, 28, 29, 46, 47, 48, 51.**pəstəʔ***one side, half* NI. [1] 71.**pékʷ***lay* NII. [1] 82.**-pəs***large* B. [1] 64.**pintč***always* RS p. 103. [1] 93.**púlu***kill, injure* RS p. 93. [1] 84.**p'ač'álqə***Bald Eagle* NII. [1] 1.**p'əʔč'n'***Lynx* NII.**qém***ignore* NII. [2] 88, 89.**-qn***head* RG p. 594 §393, RG 618 §513. [2] 48, 84.**qʷasəʔ***wrinkled* NI. [4] 4, 6, 7, 9. Cf. qʷés**qʷéy'***poor, pitiable, impoverished* NI. [1] 23.**qʷéy'+qʷiy't***poor, pitiable, impoverished; Vqʷéy't pitiable; CVC-CVC distributive* RG p. 635 §596. [1] 23.**qʷiʔtm***pity* NII. [2] 59, 64.**qʷn***blue* NI, RG p. 591 §371. [1] 92.**q'ém***have cramp* RS p. 100. [2] 62, 74.**q'iʔ***stick in* RG p. 618 §514. [2] 79, 81.**q'iʔ+ilps***choke; Vq'iʔ stick in; -ilps throat* (A11). [2] 79, 81.

³⁴ The interrogative anticipates a negative response when it appears before kʷum, affirmative response when before lut, and is rhetorical elsewhere. (RG p 668 §771-73, §811)

q'wés*wrinkle* NI. [1] 48. Cf. q'asε?**q'wiʔt***move camp, village travels* RS p. 102. [4] 40, 58, 65, 104.**q'wómqən***head* RS p. 108. [1] 106.**s-***nominalizer* RG p. 591 §373**-s***third person singular ergative* Doak p. 56 §3.2.**-s***third person singular genitive* Doak p. 69 §3.3.**-s***in an unnatural way, artificially, affectedly* RG p. 604 §437. [1] 31.**sc'əm'***bone* NII. [1] 105.**sčint***people* B, RG p. 617 §505. [2] 26, 81.**səlp***spin* NII. [1] 76.**ség^wət***who* NII. [2] 6, 9.**səx***carry, e.g. on back* NII, NI. [3] 60, 87, 95.**sílεʔ***maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother, grandchild* B. [2] 23, 29.**smaǰíʔčn'***Grizzly Bear* RS p. 105. [1] 36.**spum***fur* NII. [2] 38, 43.**sqiltč***meat* NII. [2] 104, 105.**sq'wuct***fat* NII. [5] 64, 71, 72, 78, 82.**stim'***what* B. [1] 99.**-st(u)***causative transitivizer* D p. 124 4.2.2. Lynx 056**st'ímčεʔ***daughter* NII. [5] 2, 3, 4, 40, 41.**s+cən+č'əm+č'əm+cn+čt***wrist*; s- nominalizer; cən- under; √č'ám extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592; -cn edge; -čt hand; NII, RG p. 611 §475 (A12). [1] 46.**s+cən+č'ém+č'əm+cn+šn***ankles*; s- nominalizer; cən- under; √č'ám extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592; -cn edge; -šn foot. [1] 47.**s+ci+cim+ílt+əl't***children in relation to parents, children*; s- nominalizer; √cim be small; CV-CV, plural RG p. 634 §601; -ílt offspring; suffix duplication RG p. 836 §610 (A13). [1] 66.**s+k'u+k^wət+íl't***fawn*; s- nominalizer √k^wət ???; CV-CVC, diminutive RG p. 636 §603-05; -ílt offspring. NII, RS p. 107. [1] 58.**s+míy'əm***woman* NII. [8] 45, 51, 54, 84, 88, 91, 93, 102.

s+míy'mε?+εm
women NII. [1] 60.

s+muq^w+ilg^wεs
stacked property, stack of property; s-nominalizer; √muq^w pile/stack; -ilg^wεs property. [4] 85, 86, 92, 99.

s+myíw
Coyote NII.

s+q^wás+q^was+ε?
child; s-nominalizer; √q^wás wrinkled; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ε? ?? NII. [4] 4, 6, 7, 9.

s+q^wεl
moss; s-nominalizer; √q^wεl moss B. [2] 71, 72.

s+q^wícəməš
Rabbit NII. [4] 58, 60, 62, 68.

s+q^wi?+ilps
choke; s-nominalizer; √q^wi? stick in; -ilps throat. [1] 81.

s+ší?t+εmiš +ilt
oldest child, first born; s-nominalizer; √ší?t first; -εmiš born; -ilt offspring. RS p. 98, NII. [1] 7.

s+t+č'ám+č'am+alq^s+^ws
end of; s-nominalizer; t- attached to; √č'ám extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592; -alq^s long stiff object (A14). [1] 47. -s 3₉

s+t+č'ám+č'am+alqs+šn
end of legs; s-nominalizer; t- attached to; √č'ám extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634 §592; -alqs long stiff object; -šn leg. [1] 47.

s+t+č'ám+i?q
nose, end of nose; s-nom; t- on and a part of; √č'ám be surface; -i?q^s nose beak NII. [2] 49, 50.

-š
continuative
 D p. 101-103 §4.1.3, B, RG p. 592 §381, RG p. 604 §434. Cf. -iš. [1] 75.

šəč'
heard NII. [1] 43.

šəč'+min
listen, heard; √šəč' heard; -min relational. [1] 43.

šélč
circle NII. [2] 10, 21.

šélč+εč
circle; √šélč circle; C-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607. [1] 21.

-šəš
something; something, for someone B, D p. 120 §4.2.1.3., RG p. 626 §565 -- R notes: "When used with an intransitive verb, this suffix is used to complete the meaning and may be translated as an indefinite pronoun. If used with the transitive it means 'for someone'." (RG p. 626 §565). [1] 25.

ši?t
first B. [2] 33, 36.

-šn
foot, leg RG p. 612 §482 . [2] 46, 47.

š...
sh Reichard in text. [1] 23.

t-
on and apart of, attached to RG p. 594 §393-94, p. 612 §482 [4] 38, 47, 49, 50.

-t
transitivizer D p. 142 §4.2.3.1.

tal'q
step on RS p. 95. [5] 33, 35, 36, 37, 58.

tal'q+inɛʔ

step on surface; Vtal'q step on; -inɛʔ surface. [5] 33, 35, 36, 37, 58.

taq

touch NII. [1] 48.

tar

untie NII, RG 614 §491. [1] 91.

tč-

prefix used to count persons RG p. 645 643 Cf. tč+ʔúpən. [1] 87.

tč+ʔúpən

ten people; tč- persons; Vʔúpən ten. [1] 87.

tɛ-

directional prefix, thither; locative, toward there D p. 24 §2.2.2.2.1., B, RG p. 598 §416. [2] 25, 60.

tɛč

toward NII. [7] 24, 31, 32, 34, 71, 83, 95.

tékʷ

smother, choke, lie down NI p. 257, NII. [1] 101.

tɛl'

from NII p. 214. [3] 24, 30, 39, 66.

tɛ+gʷíč

see there; tɛ- locative; Vgʷíč see [1] 60.

tɛ+kʷín

receive; tɛ- locative; Vkʷín take (A15). [1] 25.

tgʷɛl'

conjunction; because NII. [5] 46, 48, 50, 59, 99.

tgʷɛl'__stim'

why; Vtgʷɛl' because; Vstim' what B, NII. [1] 99.

tiʔč

protrude RS p. 96, NII. [1] 43.

tiʔxʷ

obtain B. [1] 4.

tmiš

just, only RS p. 104. [3] 72, 105, 106.

tum

corpse RS p. 106. [1] 42.

tum+tum+níʔ

corpse; Vtum corpse; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -níʔ ?? [1] 42.

tuʔ-

over there B, RG 598 §416. [4] 63, 69, 70, 75.

tuʔ+ác'x̣

look over there; tuʔ- over there; Vác'x̣ look. [4] 63, 69, 70, 75.

twa

with RS p. 104, D p. 48 §2.4.2.4. [5] 33, 55, 58, 60, 62.

t'áx̣

unbearable NII, RS p. 95. [1] 26.

t'ékʷ

cry out plural, make noise plural RS 96. [1] 66.

t'ékʷ+p+mn+cut

made noise themselves; Vt'ékʷ cry out plural; -p involuntary; -mn instrumental; -cut reflexive. [1] 66.

t'exʷ

die NII. [2] 74, 80.

t'exʷ+p

die [2] 74, 80

t'ex^w+t'ex^w+p

die; Vt'ex^w *die*; CVC-CVC
distributive RG p. 635 §596; -p
involuntary. [1] 80.

t'eʔč

protrude RS p. 96. [1] 38.

t'eʔ+t'eʔč

protrude; CV-CVC, diminutive RG
p.636 §603-05. [1] 38.

t'íc

smooth NII. [4] 46, 47, 48, 49.

t'iʔ

emphatic particle; surely, already,
absolutely, quite RG p. 670 §782. [4]
26, 28, 52, 74.

t'úx^w

uneven NI. [1] 39.

t'úx^w+əlš

jump, jump off; Vt'úx^w *uneven*; -əlš
motion in horseshoe curve NII. [1] 39.

u

resultive D p. 45 §2.4.1.3.1.2., D p.
25 §2.2.2.2.3. [2] 54, 76.

u-

absolute; "it is of, a part of, or
within, but not innate" RG p. 593
§385. [4] 12, 88, 89, 92.

u

inherent GR p. 577 §294, D. p.26
§2.2.3. [1] 77.

u-

a prefix of emphasis; just, it may also
mean "just . . . and nothing more" RG
p. 593 §386. [2] 38, 105.

u

immediate D p. 26 §2.2.2.2.3. [1] 43.

uc-

continuative RG p. 593 §388. [2] 28,
49.

uc'ec'ec'e

onomatopoeia RM p. 29. [1] 68.

ul-

belonging to D p. 26 §2.2.3. [6] 92,
93, 96, 102, 105, 106.

ul+ayá^s

belonging to all; ul- *belonging to*;
Vayá^s *all*. [1] 92.

ul+čatətəqəg^wəł

belonging to Bluebird; ul- *belonging to*;
Včatətəqəg^wəł *Bluebird*. [4] 92, 93,
96, 102.

ul+mnáčalqs

belonging to Raven; ul- *belonging to*;
Vmnáčalqs *Raven*. [2] 92, 106.

ul+s+myíw

belonging to Coyote; ul- *belonging to*;
s+Vmyíw *Coyote*. [2] 92, 105.

-ul

plural imperative D p. 25 §2.2.2.2.2.

-ul'umx^w

ground RG p. 613 §486, NII. [1] 37.

uł-

again, back B, NII, RG p.597 §411.

uł+či+hn+šélč+ əč

again go in a small circle; uł- *again*;
či- *here*; hn- *in*; Všélč *circle*; ; C-VC,
it came to be RG p. 637 §607. [1] 21.

uł+c'uʔm

cry again; uł- *again*; Vc'uʔm *to cry*. [1]
26.

uł+čc+č'i+č'ih

again get near; uł- again; čc- here; Vč'ih get near; CV-CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §605. [1] 28.

uł+čc+g^wenit

again summon here; uł- again; čc- here; Vg^wenit summon. [1] 19.

uł+čc+pəne?

again as far as here; uł- again; čc- here; Vpəne? as far as. [1] 22.

uł+čc+q^wi?ł

move camp back here; uł- again; čc- here; Vq^wi?ł move camp. [2] 65, 104.

uł+čc+x^wúi

in turn go³⁵, again went near here, again come; uł- again; čc- here; Vx^wúi go (A17). [1] 22.

uł+čən+cék^w

again grasp and pull; uł- again; Včən grasp; -cek^w pull. [1] 081.

uł+εmc

feed again; uł- again; Vεmc feed. [1] 64.

uł+hn+t'áǵ+cn

again an unbearable sound; uł- again; hn- locative; Vt'áǵ unbearable; -cn sound. [1] 26.

uł+lut

no again; uł- again; Vlut negative. [1] 17.

uł+népt

enter again; uł- again; Vnépt enter. [1] 104.

uł+səx

carry back; uł- again; Vsəx carry. [1] 95.

uł+s+ǵas+t+il's

go back to growing better
uł- back; s- s; Vǵas good/be well; -t subjective; -il's grow (A2). [1] 94

uł+ték^w

lie back down; uł- back; Vték^w lie down. [1] 101.

uł+te+čít

again give towards there; uł- again; te- locative; Včít give. [1] 25.

uł+tu?+ác'ǵ

look over there again; uł- again; tu?- over there; Vác'ǵ look. [1] 63.

uł+twa

again with; uł- again; Vtwa with. [1] 55.

uł+t'íc

smooth again; uł- again; Vt'íc again. [1] 48.

uł+x^wet'+p+s

run back unnaturally; uł- again; Vx^wet' run; -p involuntary; -s in an unnatural way. [1] 31.

uł+x^wuy

go back; uł- back; Vx^wuy go. [2] 95, 101.

un'en'en

onomatopoeia RM p. 29. [1] 67.

us

lost NII. [1] 29.

-us

face RG p. 612 §478 [1] 48.

³⁵ R notes that combinations of *uł-* and *čc-* may have the meaning "in turn" (Reichard 1938:600).

us+cn

lost sound, quiet; √us lost; -cn sound.
[1] 29.

ušet

just, be fitting, exacting, sharp (as prompt) RG p. 668 §769. [1] 51.

-ut

position, state of RG p. 607 §447. [1] 27.

u+tmiš

only; u- emphasis; √tmiš only. [1] 105.

u+péq

be white; u- inherent; √péq white.
NII. [1] 77.

u+qém

ignore; u- absolutive; √qém ignore
(A18). [2] 88, 89.

u+spum

just fur; u- just; √spum fur. [1] 38.

u+t+q^wn+q^wn³⁸+ε[?]st

blue on the surface; u- absolutive; t- on and apart of; √q^wn blue; CVC-CVC, distributive RG p. 635 §596; -ε[?]st surface. [1] 92.

u+k^wu+k^wna[?]+iy'ε[?]

soon; u- immediate; √k^wna[?]future; CV-CVC diminutive RG p. 637 §604; -iy'ε[?] playingly. [1] 43.

wəl+wəlím

valuables, metal, money, aluminum, silver, argent, coin, capital; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 635 §593; NI. [1] 85.

·wε[?]ε

wä'ä RA p.702. [2] 8, 26.

-x^w

second person singular ergative D p. 54 §3.2. [2] 9, 99.

x^wát

end D p. 23 §2.2.2.1.2. [1] 108.

x^wε³⁷

demonstrative article; definite article; the here; determiner one RG p. 656 §708, 726, 729, D p. 46 2.4.2.1.

x^wεt'

run, move hurriedly RS p. 100. [2] 31, 45.

x^wiy'ε

demonstrative adjective; this RG p. 656 §700. Lynx 002

x^wi[?]

a demonstrative adverb, here; prox³⁸; RA p. 694, p. 656 §702 D p. 36 §2.4.1.1. [6] 1, 82, 90, 92, 100, 102.

x^wúi

go RS p. 100 Cf. x^wuy. [4] 20, 21, 22, 32.

³⁸ This may be -qn 'top' or 'surface'. R analyzes -qn+ε[?]st as 'top of surface' (RG p. 618 §513). I have analyzed the form as reduplication due to the rounding of the *q* and the distributive quality this form of reduplication implies. Also, my reading of the narrative suggests that the *entire surface*, not just *the top of the surface* is blue.

³⁷ R analyzes this form as a *definite article* (RG p. 656 §708) and later refers to this form as a *demonstrative* (RG p. 660 §726). I have chosen to utilize D's label *determiner one* for this form rather than either of R's labels. D's label is more efficient in regards to meeting the needs of this project while including the multiple glosses implied by R's two labels.

³⁸ D's label which I have chosen to use.

x^wu+x^wi?

demonstrative pronoun and adverb; a little, this here; Vx^wi? here; CV-CV intensive, D p. 28 §2.2.4.3.; RG p. 656 §705 & p. 594 §391. [1] 82.

x^wuy

go B. Cf. x^wúi.

x^wu+x^wiya

intensive demonstrative pronoun; those, this very one; Vx^wiya this; CV-CV intensive, D p. 28 §2.2.4.3.; RG 656 §701. [1] 58, 62, 77, 82.

ǰas

be good, be well, good
RS p. 101, RG p. 606 §442. [2] 90, 94.
Cf. ǰest

ǰas+es

be good, be well; Vǰas be well; CVC-VC, it came to be RG p. 637 §607. [1] 90.

ǰas+t+il's

grow better; Vǰas be well; -t subjective; -il's grow (A19). [1] 94.

ǰat

club D p. 29 §2.2.4.4., B, RG p. 594 §393. [1] 84.

ǰecp

surprise Okanagon cognate. [1] 26.

ǰelɛ?

might RS p. 104. [1] 53.

ǰest

good, be good, be well
B, RS p. 101. [3] 86, 92, 100. Cf. ǰas

ǰit

might, leave, abandon B, NII. [2] 7, 40.

ǰ^wec

pass by RS p. 102. [1] 76.

yá^c

assemble, congregate, gather
NI, RS p. 99, RG p. 668 §771.
[6] 13, 43, 56, 64, 65, 85.

ya?³⁹

procure by hunting, earn RG p. 642 §632. [1] 58.

ya?_ε+s+k'u+k'wət+íl't

gather fawn, secure a fawn; Vya?³⁹ procure by hunting; ε- preposition; s- nominalizer Vk'wət ???; CV-CVC, diminutive RG p. 636 §603-05; -ilt offspring (A20). [1] 58.

yelmíx^wum

chief NII. Lynx 001

yo

interjection; oh my! Reichard in text [1] 13.

y'c-

continuative D p. 102 §4.1.3. [2] 8, 12.

ʔey

angry, to be angry RG p. 614 §490. [1] 5.

ʔε

oblique determiner
D p. 46 §2.4.2.1. Lynx 056

ʔεc-

customary D p. 85 §4.1.1.2. [1] 58.

ʔitn

food, eating B. [1] 79. Cf. -iln

ʔúpen

ten RG p. 643 §636. [1] 87.

[cunuš šənúləx^w cunuš šənúləx^w]

Spokane. [1] 43.

³⁹ R notes that "this stem incorporates any of the animal names and seems quite free." RG p. 642 §632 Cf. ya?_s+k'wəu+k'wət+íl't (A20).

APPENDIX I

REICHARD'S ANNOTATIONS OF FORMS FOUND IN LYNX

Reichard's grammar contains many examples taken directly from the texts Reichard had collected and analyzed. The source of the example is not identified in the grammar, as Reichard explains:

The editor and the writer regret that it is impossible to give text references in the grammar since so far we have not been able to publish the texts.

(Reichard 1938, p. 522)

I have recognized nineteen of the examples as forms the source of which must be the text Lynx, and I list them here, with appropriate notes. Each of these forms is identified in my glossary as one of twenty⁴⁰ listed in the appendix, (A1) through (A20). The notes which I have provided for each of these forms are organized as this example shows:

I. Entries from the Lynx text found in Reichard's or Doak's grammar, have been identified in the glossary, with the letter "A" followed by a number corresponding to the entries in this appendix, in parenthesis:

can+cl+clǎw+áǎen

clawed under the arm; can- under; √clǎw claw; CVC-CVC

distributive RG p. 635 §596; -áǎen arm **(A1)**.

⁴⁰ One example comes from D's *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*.

II. The entries that follow are organized:

- A. the line of text which the example comes from
- B. the three line interlinearization of the example: phonetic transcription; morphological transcription; morpheme by morpheme⁴¹ English translation.
- C. my gloss of the individual morphemes, lexical or otherwise, taken from the glossary
- D. the page number followed by the sub-section of Reichard/Doak's grammar where the form was identified
- E. Reichard's verbatim comments, from the sub-section -- in most cases this is simply the identification of a morpheme and its gloss(es)
- F. Reichard's analysis of the form quoted from the sub-section as found in the grammar -- Reichard often gives more than one example of the form identified in the subsection, but I present only the form relevant to the Lynx text here⁴²
- G. The underscore identifies the form as it is entered in my glossary.

⁴¹ It should be remembered that a '+' indicates a non-inflectional morpheme boundary and morphemes separated by a '+' are not glossed in the English translation of the interlinearization. Forms containing '+' boundaries are considered single lexical items for the purpose of this project.

⁴² In an attempt to simplify the analysis, I have transcribed Reichard's orthography into the standard orthography used throughout this text.

Example:

1. 025^A **cancelcelx^wáxentem^B**
 can+cel+clx^w+áxen^G -n -t -m^B
 clawed _under _the _arm -d -t -nte^B
 can- under; √clx^w claw; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -áxen arm^C
 RG p. 609 §457. ^D -áxen, arm, wing: ^E
can-c'elx^w-áxen-ts, he clawed it under the arms (**can-**, under; **c'elx^w**, or,
c'elx^w, claw; **-ts**, 3-3 compl.) ^F

1. 025 **cancelcəlǰ^wáǰəntəm**
can+cəl+clǰ^w+áǰən -n -t -m
 clawed_under_the_arm -d -t -nte

can- under; Vclǰ^w claw; CVC-CVC distributive RG p. 635 §596; -áǰən arm
 RG p. 609 §457. **-áǰən**, arm, wing:

can-c'əlǰ^w-áǰən-ts, he clawed it under the arms (**can-**, under; **c'əlǰ^w**, or, **c'əlǰ^w**, claw; **-ts**, 3-3 compl.)

2. 094 **čəłusǰastíl'sət**
čəł- uł+s+ǰas+t+il's -ət
 fut- go_back_to_growing_better -lpgen

čəł- future; uł- back; s- s; Vǰas good/be well; -t subjective; -il's grow

RG p. 666 §759. **čəł-** (Modifies the meaning of verb-complexes and clauses in many ways and often requires the s- form of the verb.) It is used with the intentional to express purpose, "to . . . in order to . . ."

čəł-u-s-xúy-il's, so they go back (for **čəł-uł-s-xúy-il's**)

RG p. 606 §442. **-il's** (**-əl's**), grow, become through growth. This is evidently the causative element for subjective stems which corresponds to -əm, the causative for objective forms, and like it, demands customary pronominal suffixes in the transitive complete (see §364):

ǰas-t-il's, it grew better (**ǰas**, good; **-t** subjective)

3. 084 **čətaʁatʁatápqəntəməlš**
čət+ʁat+ʁat+ip+qn -n -t -m -ilš
club_on_the_back_of_the_head -d -t -nte -3pl

čət - surface; ʁat club; CVC-CVC, distributive RG p. 635 §596; =ip back;
-qn head

RG p. 594 §392. *t-* on and a part of:

t-ʁat-áp-qən-təm, he was clubbed on the head (*ʁat*, club; *-ip*, back; *-qin*, head; *-təm*, 3pass. compl.)

4. 039 **čəčət'úxʷəlšəneʔəntəm**
č+čət+t'úxʷ+əlš+əneʔ -n -t -m
jump_on -d -t -nte

č- locative; čət- surface; ʋt'úxʷ uneven; -əlš motion in a horseshoe curve;
-əneʔ on top of but not entirely covered

RG p. 623-24 §541. *-inəʔ (əneʔ)*, over, on top of but not entirely covered.

Frequently used with prefix č-, on, not part of, or čət-, on surface:

čə-t'úxʷ-əlš-əneʔ-ən-c, he jumped on him (*čət-* on; *t'úxʷəlš* jump, motion in horseshoe shape; *-ən* tr.; *-c*, 3-3 compl.)

5. 082 **g^wul'cx^wux^wí...**
g^wul'c+x^wux^wí
 each_a_little

g^wul'c- each; Vx^wux^wí a little

RG p. 594 §391. **g^wul'c** each. Perhaps a compound with **gut**.

g^wul'c-x^wux^wí . . . , each a little

6. 091 **čatarílx^wents**
č+tar+ilx^w -n -t -s
 untie_bundle -d -t -3erg

č- locative; Vtar untie; -ilx^w bundle

RG p. 614 §491. **-ilx^w (-ɛ/x^w, -/x^w)**, hide, skin, mat, covering:

čɛ-tar-ilx^w-ents she untied string from bundle (**tar**, untie)

7. 052 **čən'ənč'upílg^wes**
čn_ hn+č'u+p+ílg^wes
 lsg_ to_be_lonesome

hn- locative; Vč'u absent; -p without volition; -ílg^wes heart

RG p. 614 §490. **-ílg^wes (-ɛ/g^wes)**, heart, stomach. Although literally this

suffix refers to stomach, it is used to form a great many of the most figurative

words, and the organ it describes is considered the seat of the mind or

intelligence:

či-ʔin-ču-p-ílg^wes, I am lonesome (**čin-s-hin-** > **čiʔn-**; **ču** be gone; **-p**,

without volition)

8. 037 **həŋgʷənuníʃul'umxʷ**
hn+gʷn+un+íʃ+ul'umxʷ
 sank_into_ground

hn- locative; √gʷn below; CVC-VC, it came to be; -íʃ be in act of; -ul'umxʷ ground

RG p. 613 §486. -ul'umxʷ ground

hən-gʷun-un-íʃ-ul'umxʷ, he sank gradually into the earth (*gʷun*, be low)

9. 108 **hənɣʷátpalqs**
hn+xʷát+p+alqs
 end of the road

hn- locative; √xʷát end; -p involuntary; =alqs road

Doak p. 22-23 §2.2.2.1.2 Lexical suffixes.

hn-intensive√xʷát-p=alqs The end of the road.

locative- end- involuntary=road

10. 028 **uck'ukʷiy'cín'**
uc- k'u+kʷiy'+cn
 cont- sobbing

√kʷey' gently; CV+CVC, diminutive RG p. 637 §603; -cn mouth

RG p. 593 §388. With the continuative *ic-* the significance is an interrupted continuative, or continual as against continuous action:

uc-k'u-kʷiy'-cn, continually sobbing (*kʷiy'*, go easy, gently; *cn* mouth; dim.)

11. 079 **q'é?ilps**
q'i?+ilps
 choke

√q'i? stick in; -ilps throat

RG p. 618 §514. **-ilps (-elps)**, throat of person, back of animal's neck:

ic-q's-ilps-elš, (maybe) it is stuck in his throat (**q'i?**, stick in)

12. 046 **scənč'əmč'əmcínčt**
s+cən+č'əm+č'əm+cn+čt
 wrist

s- nominalizer; cən- under; √č'ám extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634

§592; -cn edge; -čt hand

RG p. 611 §475. **-cín (-cən, cən)**, edge, mouth, shore. This is a common suffix which enters into numerous combinations, taking on very generalized meanings:

s-cən-č'əm-cín-čt, wrists (**cən-**, under; **č'əm**, extend; **-čt**, hand)

13. 066 **scəscəmíltəl'tsəlš**
s+ci+cim+ílt+əl't **-s -ilš**
 children -3g -3pl

s- nominalizer; √cim be small; CV-CV, plural RG p. 634 §601; -ílt offspring; suffix duplication RG p. 836 §610

RG p. 616 §502. **-ílt (-el't, -el't)**, offspring, child:

s-ci-cim-ílt-əl't, children in relation to parents (**ci-cim'**, be small pl.)

14. 047 **stč'ámč'amalqšes**

s+t+č'ám+č'am+alqs+šn -s

end_of_legs -3g

s- nominalizer; t- attached to; Vč'ám extend; CVC-CVC, plural RG p. 634

§592; -alqs long stiff object

RG p. 611 §477. *-alqs*, end:

s-č'ám-č'am-alqs, end (s-, nominalizer; č'ám, extend, be surface)

15. 025 **tək^wínc**

tε+k^wín -n -t -s

receive -d -t -3erg

tε- locative; Vk^wín take

RG p. 598 §416. *tε- (ta-)* thither, the opposite of *číc-*:

tε-k^wínc, he received it

16. 069 **tuy'ác'xəntul**

tu[?]+ác'x -n -t -ul

look_over_there -d -t -plimp

tu[?]- over there; Vác'x look

RG p. 598 §416. *tε- (ta-)* thither, the opposite of *číc-*:

ta[?]-εxús-en-tul, go ye look for him (*εxús*, look at; *en*,tr.; *tul*,pl. imp.)

17. 022 **ułčecx^wúi**
uł+čc+x^wúi
 in_turn_go_to

uł- again; čc- here; √x^wúi go/one goes

RG p. 600 §427. The combinations of *uł-čc-*, *uł-čə-tə*, or *uł-či-tə*- may have the meaning "in turn":

uł-čc-čs-x^wúi-ən-t, thou in turn fetch it (*čs-*, for purpose; *x^wúi*, one goes; *-ən*, tr; *-t*, 2-3 imp.)

18. 088 **uqém**
u+qém
 ignore

u- absolutive; √qém ignore

RG p. 593 §385. *u-*, definitive of a class of verbs which I have termed objective (§294, 304). It creates an absolute form which may, in cases, be used for the three persons. This prefix, like *εc-*, precedes the personal pronoun. It means "it is of, a part of, or within, but not innate.

u-čn-qém, I paid no attention

19. 094 **čəlusxastil'sæt**
čəl+uɫ+s+xas+t+il's -æt
 go_back_to_growing_better -1pgen

√xas be well; -t subjective; -il's grow

RG p. 606 §442. *-il's (-əl's)*, grow, become through growth. This is evidently the causative element for subjective stems (§304) which corresponds to -m, the causative for objective forms, and like it, demands customary pronominal suffixes in the transitive completive (see §364):

xas-t-il's, it grew better (*xas*, good; *-t*, subjective)

20. 058 **yaʔɛskʷukʷətɪl't**
yaʔ_s+kʷu+kʷət+il't
 secured_a_fawn

√yaʔ procure by hunting; ɛ- preposition; s- nominalizer √kʷət ???; CV-CVC, diminutive RG p.636 §603-05; -ilt offspring

RG p. 642 §632. I will append a few examples of the usage with other stems, any of which may be treated in the same way within the limitations of their meaning:

The stem *yaʔ*, procure by hunting, earn, incorporates any of the animal names and seems quite free:

yaʔ-ɛskʷukʷət-il't, he secured a fawn

APPENDIX II

There are some differences between Reichard's monolingual typescript of Coeur d'Alene and my line of Coeur d'Alene text presented in the interlinearization. I have identified three primary causes for the differences; typographical errors, reanalysis of morphemes by later scholars, and errors that I consider simple oversights on the part of Reichard. I present one example of each here.

1. Typographical errors:

In the second line of text on page -2- of Reichard's typed version of Lynx the following form is found:

to:tgwmi'tul
call him

Figure 8 Facsimile "call him" typed

The same form is found in Reichard's handwritten text with an *s* following the second *t* that is not present in the typed version:

t e r t s a g u n e ' t u l
call him again

Figure 9 Facsimile "call him" handwritten

With the inclusion of the *s* it is possible to identify the form as *čc-* (*tcits-*), a locative prefix. The following excerpt from line 017 demonstrates how this interpretation allows for a gloss similar to Reichard's.

čecg^wənítul	
čc + g^wənít⁴³	-ul
summon_here	-plimp

I have determined that Reichard simply failed to type the *s*.

2. Reanalysis of morphemes:

In Doak's 1997 *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*, the combination of the morphemes *lut* and *hε* have been reanalyzed. Where Reichard identifies the combination as "compounded . . . [and] . . . simply affixing" to a stem (RG p. 580 §313), Doak identifies the combination as two separate morphemes (D p. 47 §2.4.2.2.).⁴⁴ Using Doak's analysis, the following form from the eighth line on page -4- of Reichard's typed text:

The image shows a facsimile of a typed text. The top line is 'lutáypni''tón'ni''qs.' and the bottom line is 'he has no nose'. The text is enclosed in a rectangular box.

Figure 10 Facsimile "no nose" typed

is presented as follows in line 050 of the interlinearization:

lut	ε	stč'ámi'qs	
lut	hε	s+t+č'ám+i'q	-s
neg	sub	end_of_nose	-3g

⁴³ čc- here; Vg^wənít summon

⁴⁴ D refers to *hε* as *subordinator* (D p. 47 §2.4.2.2.) R refers to *hε* as *definite article* (RG p. 580 §313).

If I had used Reichard's analysis the following would have been a possible interpretation presented in the interlinearization:

lutestč'ámi?qs			
lut-	hɛ-	s+t+č'ám+i?q	-s
neg-	sub-	end_of_nose	-3g

3. Oversights:

In the first line of text on page -5- of Reichard's typed text the gloss found for *ci?* (*ts'i'*) is *there*:



Figure 11 Facsimile "there" typed

In Reichard's written text the gloss for this form is *deer*:

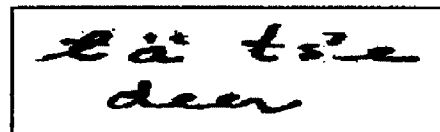


Figure 12 Facsimile "deer" handwritten

ci? has a homonym meaning *there* and that is most likely the cause of the discrepancy. The context of the form suggest that Reichard's written gloss is the appropriate gloss and has lead me to analyze the form in line 056 as:

ts	ci?
ts	ci?
det3	deer

REFERENCES

-
- Barthmaier, Paul T. 1990. *A Dictionary of Coeur d'Alene Salish from Gladys Reichard's File Slips*. The University of Montana master's thesis.
- Boas, Franz, & Teit, James 1985. *Coeur d'Alene, Flathead and Okanogan Indians*. Ye Galleon Press: Fairfield, Washington.⁴⁵
- Doak, Ivy G. 1997. *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*. University of Texas at Austin doctoral dissertation.
- Hayder, Amy L. 1997. *An Edition of Dorothy Nicodemus's Coyote Cuts Sun's Heart*. The University of Montana master's thesis.
- Nicodemus, Lawrence G. 1975. *Snchitsu'umshtsn: The Coeur d'Alene Language Vol I & II*. Spokane: University Press.
- Pilling, James C. 1893. *Bibliography of the Salishan Languages*. (Smithsonian Institute) Washington: Government Printing office.
- Reichard, Gladys A. 1938. Coeur d'Alene. *Handbook of American Indian Languages* 3:515-707, ed. Franz Boas. New York: J. J. August.
- _____. 1939. Stem-list of the Coeur d'Alene Language. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 10:92-108.
- _____. 1947. An Analysis of Coeur d'Alene Indian Myths. *The American Folklore Society Memoir* 41.
- Sloat, Clarence. 1968. A Skeleton Key to Reichard's Coeur d'Alene Transcriptions. *Anthropological Linguistics* 10:8-11.
- Thompson, Laurence C. 1976. The Northwest. *Native Languages of the Americas Vol. I*, ed. Thomas A. Sebeok. New York: Plenum Press.
- _____. 1979. *Salishan and the Northwest*. *The Languages of Native America*, eds. L. Campbell and M. Mithum, pp 592-765. Austin: University of Texas Press.

⁴⁵ This is a reproduction of the original reprint from the forty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1927-1928.